Semi-Weekly Standard.

Vol. V. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1855. No. 18.

THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Editor and Proprietor.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:

One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion,	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion,	25

Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

⁂ Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

GEO. HOWARD, Jr.,
Attorney at Law,

HAVING located at Wilson, N. C., will regularly attend the Courts of Pitt, Greene, Wayne and Edgecombe Counties. Office next door to Gay's Hotel.

Wilson, Edgecombe, July 19, 1854. 71—

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake

February 23, 1853. 29—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Raleigh, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. Miller, S. H. Rogers.

October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

DR. PETER E. HINES,

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh, and its vicinity.

Office on Fayetteville Street, above the Drug Store of Messrs Haywood & Scott.

A. M. McPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.

REFERENCES:
Thomas P. Devereux, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. Dewey, Cashier " " "
W. H. Jones, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. Branch, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, }
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, } *Norfolk.*
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*

September 16, 1853. 87—

J. M. LOVEJOY'S ACADEMY.

THE 28TH SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON THE 7th January, 1855. Tuition $25,00 in advance. For particulars, address the Principal, for Circulars.

J. M. LOVEJOY.

Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1854. 7—4ws&w.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. Lewis, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. Peyton King, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.

June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs. Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.

October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.

D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.

Fidelity to the interests of non-residents.

Registers of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.

Lands located, bought and sold.

Claims against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.

A thorough and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.

Strangers looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.

Registers open for examination.

☞ Office in Congress Avenue.

May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

FALL TRADE, 1854.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING PER STEAMER BALtic and Alps, and the Packet Ship Caroline, our Fall Importation of

Foreign Dry Goods,

Purchased for *Cash* by an agent of Mr. W. Weddell at *very low* rates. We are also in receipt of a large and commanding Stock of

Domestic Fabrics.

Purchased from first hands, and at the recent

Large Auction Sales

at great sacrifices.

We respectfully solicit a call from the North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, feeling confident we can offer them Goods at as *low prices* as can be found in any market.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, Va. 83—

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
Call at H. L. EVANS'
No. 29 Cheap Place,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform his friends and customers that he has on hand a large and well assorted Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, shoes, &c. (this fall's purchase,) which, he desires to close out by Spring, to make room for another stock, and to enable him to do so, the entire stock will be sold at reduced prices, *for cash*, or to punctual dealers on a short credit.

Call and examine for yourselves.

H. L. EVANS.

FISH AND OYSTERS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS having rented the front part of the store occupied by Mr. C. B. Moore, near the Post Office, intend keeping for sale the finest Norfolk Oysters and Fish. Persons wanting the above article may rest assured of getting them Fresh. Spiced and Pickled Oysters will always be kept for sale by the keg or by retail. Any one wanting a quantity will have their orders attended to by giving one or two days notice.

Orders from the country with reference will be promptly attended to. JOHN G. SIBLEY & CO.

Raleigh, October 23, 1854. 96—3m.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.

Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.

Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., }
June 29th, 1854. } 85—tf.

HILLSBOROUH ACADEMY.—THE NEXT session of this School will begin on Tuesday the 16th day of January, 1855. Boys will be prepared for admission into the Freshman class in College.

Tuition as heretofore:

English Department,	$16 00
Classical "	21 00

H. NORWOOD, Principal.

December 18th, 1854. 1053—6w.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair. held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

SPRING 1854.—WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE, *Petersburg, Va.* We take pleasure in announcing to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that one of our house has just returned from the North and East, where he has purchased an extensive and commanding stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Wrapping Paper, Lacings, &c., and all other articles belonging to our branch of business.

Our assortment this season will be much larger and more varied than heretofore, in order to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing trade. Our goods have all been bought of First Hands, and selected with great care by an old buyer, of thirty years experience, with special reference to the wants of the Virginia and North Carolina Merchants.

We are now in receipt of a portion of our stock and are in daily expectation of large accessions thereto, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and attractive ever offered to the Southern Trade.

In soliciting an examination we assure our friends and the public generally, that our prices shall be found as low and as reasonable as those of any similar establishment south of Massachusetts.

☞ Merchants and others buying by the Package or Dozen will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is our determination to sell as cheap as any of our northern competitors.

W. R. JOHNSON & CO.,
Two doors below Paul & McIlwaine,
East side Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va.

Feb. 23, 1854. 32—1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. Worthington—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in no instance did it fail to afford the most prompt and decided relief, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.

F. M. CAPEHART.

Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. Worthington—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,

W. P. BEAMAN.

Windsor, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. Worthington—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.

Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

Messrs. Editors: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.

R. R. PARKER.

Murfreesboro', Aug. 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.

Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.

A. W. DARDEN.

Murfreesboro', N. C.

Dr. R. H. Worthington: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.

RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.

Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.

For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

J. CHLOSS & BRO.
DEALERS IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, &c,
RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Call at Loudee's New Brick Building, next door to Col. Hutchings' Sadlery Establishment.

Terms—Cash, or credit, if settled every six months.

J. SCHLOSS & BRO.

Raleigh, June 28, 1854.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attention is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.

Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.

Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.

Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.

Pants—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.

Vests—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.

Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.

To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Back st.

Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING & SUMMER—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20	dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40	dozen French Skins, best quality,
40	" American Calf Skins,
90	" Lining and Binding Skins,
10	" Morocco Skins,
800	Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50	" Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by

JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.

April 16, 1854. 44—tf.

☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State. E. RUFFIN.

November 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.

Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The Dwelling is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.

The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.

In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.

Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.

Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

☞ Register and Recorder copy.

P. F. PESCUD,

WOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.

March 24, 1854. 37—

CARTERS' SPANISH MIXTURE.—A fresh supply just received, and those troubled with Dyspepsia or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, are urged to give it a trial. It has produced a wonderful cure in Raleigh, by the use of 2 Bottles. P. F. PESCUD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

LYON'S KATHIRON.—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by P. F. PESCUD.

Nov. 4th. 101—

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Nov. 4th. 101—

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.

Candies assorted per lb. C.	12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B.	15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy	20 to 25 do

The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies. SAML. H. MARKS & SON.

Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Roulhac,	of Raleigh.	John Cox, Edenton,
C. W. D. Hutchings,		Joshua Bonner, Salem,
Jno. R. Williams,		J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City,
John Primrose,		F. F. Fagan, Plymouth,
H. D. Turner,		Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern,
S. W. Whiting,		W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,
T. H. Selby,		
Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville,		H. B. Williams, Charlotte,
J. G. Wright, Wilmington,		John B. Barrett, Milton,
Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington,		A. T. Summy, Asheville.
James Sloan, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.
J. G. B. Roulhac, *President*,
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President*,
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer*,
John C. Partridge, *Secretary*,
John H. Bryan, *Attorney*,
J. Hersman, *General Agent*,
S. W. Whiting, }
Jno. R. Williams, } *Executive Committee.*
John Primrose, }

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the Mutual principle, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

Slaves are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinton Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	F. C. Hill,
Wm. H. McKee,	Seaton Gales.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFCERS.
Dr. Charles E. Johnson, *President*,
William D. Haywood, *Vice President*.
James F. Jordan, *Secretary*,
William H. Jones, *Treasurer*,
H. W. Husted, *Attorney*,
Charles E. Johnston, M. D. } *Medical*
William H. McKee, M. D. } *Board of*
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } *Consultation.*
William D. Cooke, }
W. W. Holden, } *Executive Committee.*
Charles B. Root, }
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to

JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary*.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were reelected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.

August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.

D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*

Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.

The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to

WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.

September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily .... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday .... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday .... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach,)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) .... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) .... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday .... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

5000 Russians Killed by a Small Detachment OF TURKS!!

A QUESTION ARISES IN THE "CITY OF OAKS" now, who sells the cheapest goods, but that trouble can be easily decided just by calling at the beautiful Store in Loudee's new brick building occupied by JOS. SCHLOSS & BROTHER, who boast of their well selected stock for the Fall trade. They have brought on, in part 300 pair of the best quality of French and German Cassimere Pants, a few hundred different stiles of cloth, beaver, sattinet and other kinds of frock and sack over coats, an extensive variety of silk velvet vests, very superior quality, as well as silk, silk plush, satin, farmer's satin, down to Vests for 75 cents. The latest style of Talmas or short and long Cloaks, and everything else usually kept in a furnishing store. They particularly call the attention of gentlemen to their best Merino English Shirts from $1 25 up to $1 75 which cannot be bought at such prices elsewhere. All articles made to order in their manufactory in Baltimore warranted.

Also, a fine stock of ladies goods not excelled by any other house in this City, embracing every article to meet the taste of the fair sex, from fine silk down to cotton cloth for 5 cents a yard.

As our partner, Mr. Jos. Schloss, has sojourned in the Northern Cities for four months in succession has availed himself of all advantages of the northern market as well as any wholesale house in the Union. They can and will, and have done it already, undersell any of their opponents. Remember and call two doors above E. L. Harding's.

J. SCHLOSS & BRO.

Raleigh, October 12, 1854. 95—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"Aubry, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"Mr. Silas Burns—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The Engine, as to finish and strength, performance and durability, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The Mills run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE."

June 2, 1852. 59—

1500 Acres of Roanoke Lands; and a Likely Negroes for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHING TO DEVOTE HIS time entirely to his profession, offers for sale his farm, six miles above Gaston in the county of Northampton, and State of North Carolina. The farm is situated in a healthy and pleasant country, and in a wealthy and intelligent neighborhood. Upon the farm there is an excellent and well finished dwelling house; containing eight or ten rooms, and all necessary and *convenient* out houses, the subscriber having gone to considerable expense in fitting up and improving the place, expecting at the time to make it his home for life. The tract contains about 350 acres of low grounds, *valuable*, because crops are seldom if ever injured by freshets; a large portion of the remainder is in its original growth, [hickory, dogwood &c.] The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, tobacco and cotton and is susceptable of the highest state of improvement. The subscriber has taken some pains to improve his land, by ditching and the use of fertilizers. The owner of this farm has not only the facilities afforded by the waters of the Roanoke; but the Railroads are so convenient that he can with ease breakfast at home and dine in Raleigh, Petersburg, or Norfolk. In addition he has the convenience of a large manufacturing mill in half a mile of his residence. A portion of the up-land has been highly manured and seeded in wheat and winter oats, another portion has upon it a good stand of clover. The subscriber is very anxious to sell his farm, and will do so for the sum of 15,000 dollars, and allow the purchaser *five* years if he desires it. An energetic and industrious man with fifteen hands could pay for it in a shorter period from the products of the farm alone.

The subscriber for a fair price would sell to the purchaser ten or fifteen hands [young men and women.]

During the session of the Legislature address me at Raleigh, N. C. JNO. B. BYNUM.

Dec. 1854. 5—tf.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND

Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

JAMES M. EDNEY
56 JOHN ST.
COMMISSION MERCHANT

Buys and Forwards on the Best Terms,
Dry Goods, Groceries, Farming Implements, Books
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CARRIAGES, FRUIT TREES,
OR ANYTHING ELSE THAT CAN BE HAD IN THE
CITY OF NEW YORK,
AT 2½ PER CENT. COMMISSION.

Refers to Hon. W. A. Graham, G. E. Badger, D. L. Swain, J. M. Morehead, C. P. Mendenhall, J. W. Osborn, N. W. Woodfin, and others. New York, 1854

DENTISTRY.

DR. P. BABCOCK, FROM NEW YORK, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he has decided to open an office in Raleigh, and to remain permanently here for the practice of his profession in all its branches.

Dr. B. has been in practice in New York and Georgia for the past 11 years, and was formerly associated with Doct. Parmly of N. Y., who deservedly, stands at the head of his profession. Dr. B. would be glad to exhibit letters in his possession from gentlemen of high standing, in New York and Georgia.

Office for the present at the Metropolis House, kept by O. L. Burch.

N. B. Ladies attended at their residences, until better rooms are procured.

Raleigh, Nov. 4, 1854.

AT COST, RICH PLAID AND BROCADE SILKS, French Cashmers and DeLanes, White Crape Shawls and Emb. Hdkfs. H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, Dec. 8, 1854.

AT COST, RICH PLAID AND FIGURED BONNET Ribbons, Silk and Cloth Cloaks and Mantillas, Silk, Straw and Leghorn Bonnets.

No. 29, Cheap place. H. L. EVANS.

Dec. 8, 1854. 5—

AT COST, MENS AND BOYS CLOTH CAPS, READY made clothing, a small lot of Carpeting, &c. Call and take a look.

Next door to R. Smith's corner. H. L. EVANS.

Dec. 8, 1854. 5—

☞ Spirit of the Age copy.

HATS! HATS!—JUST TO HAND TWO CASES Extra Moleskin Hats, Beebe's Latest. McGEE & WILLIAMS.

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them. HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

June 9, '54. —62

PURE and No. 1 qualities of White Lead, in kegs of 100 lbs. and 25 lbs., for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

Raleigh, March 20th, 1854. 37—

WHITE LEAD.—4000 LBS. OF SUPERIOR White Lead in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

North Carolina Railroad.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JANUARY 1st 1855, the North Carolina Railroad will be opened for the transportation of passengers and freights from Goldsboro' to Durham's, 26 miles west of Raleigh.

Passenger train leaves Goldsboro' daily	3 00 A. M.
" " passes Raleigh "	6 00 "
" " arrives at Durham's "	7 45 "
RETURNING.	
Passenger train leaves Durham's daily	2 00 P. M.
" " passes Raleigh "	3 30 "
" " arrives at Goldsboro' do.	6 45 "

Connecting with the United States mail train on the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad at Goldsboro'; the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad at Raleigh, and Messrs. Bland & Dunn's mail line of four horse post coaches at Durham's, running daily via. Hillsboro', Graham, Greensboro', Jamestown, Salem and Lexington to Salisbury; from which point to Charlotte the North Carolina Railroad Company are running a daily train. A through freight train leaves Goldsboro' every Thursday for Durham's; returning every Friday. A way freight train will run every Thursday from Goldsboro' to Stalling's, and return same day, and will make extra trips when necessary.

WALTER GWYNN,
Chief Engineer N. C. R. R. Co.

Jan. 1, 1555. 1055—tf

SPRINGFIELD MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—REV. JOHN C. AVERITT, Principal of the Male Department. MRS. HELEN A. AVERITT Principal of the Female Department.

The third session of this Institute will commence on Monday the 8th of January, 1855.

Elementary Branches,	$6 00
Higher English,	8 to 10 00
Languages,	15 00
EXTRA CHARGES FEMALE DEPARTMENT.	
Latin and French languages, each,	5 00
Music on Piano,	15 00
Use of Instrument,	3 00
Needle work,	5 00

The Principals will board a few young ladies at $7 per month, including washing, fuel and lights.

Good board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $5 per month.

This Institution is located nine miles East of Raleigh, on the Central Railroad, in a pleasant and healthful section of country, and is surrounded by a quiet and moral farming community and consequently offers superior advantages for the education of youth.

The Principal of the Male Department, graduated with the first distinction at Wake Forest College, and has several years experience in teaching. Those who may desire further information respecting his qualifications, are referred to Prof's. W. H. Owen, W. T. Brooks, W. M. Wingate, and W. T. Walters, Wake Forest College, and to Rev. Dr. Hooper, Murfreeceboro', and Rev. Dr. Wait, Oxford.

The Principal of the Female Department is a good scholar, having been educated by some of the best female teachers in the country.

W. J. BUSBEE, Sec'y B. T.

January 6, 1855. 1056—3t.

Look at the Hats! the Hats!

BY EXPRESS THIS WEEK, ANOTHER LOT OF those beautiful flat brim moleskin Hats. Also, the Shanghai Hat, of *good stock*. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. —3

A PERSON WHO WISHES TO ENGAGE IN EDiting and publishing can hear of a good opportunity, open to preferment, by addressing the Editors of the Standard. The present editor and publishers having engaged in other business, would dispose of their interests favorably.

December 29, 1854. 11—tf.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM WATER.—HAVING the Agency for the sale of this valuable Medicinal Water, we are now prepared to furnish it by the barrel, half barrel or gallon. Pamphlets containing the Analysis and certificates of cures, may be had on application to the subscribers. WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

June 21, 1854. 63—

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.—12 DOZEN, JUST received. Also a large variety of Lubin's and Bazin's Perfumery, at the drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

October 11, 1853. 96—

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—300 LBS. OF THIS SUPErior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—2000 PAPERS OF SUPErior Virginia Smoking Tobacco, recommended by the "first families." For sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING MAchine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. orby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO. JONES' Premium, pride of Virginia, Rock Candy Extra Dan River, and other popular brands in store, and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do.,
White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do.,
White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades,
Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES,
Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Oala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and or sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

OILS! OILS!!—1000 GALLS. LINSEED, COTTON Seed, Machine and Tanners' Oils for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—A lot of the very best brands of imported Cigars, has just been received at HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

ACKERMON'S & PARMERSTON'S Yeast Powders, a first rate and cheap article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF 6 PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company has been declared—payable to the Stockholders, or their authorized agents, at the office of the Company, on the 12th day of December, proximo.

W. W. VASS, *Treasurer*.

Office Ral. & Gaston R. R. Co., }
Raleigh, Nov. 1, 1854. } 102—td.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett, Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks " " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by J. BROWN.

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs. Fire Carriers and Coal Hod, Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by J. BROWN.

Hats and Caps.

MACGEE & WILLIAMS ARE NOW OPENING at their New Store a large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's latest style of Super Moleskin Hats, Cassimere, Fur, and a great variety of soft finish Hats of all the leading Styles.

Also a large assortment of Caps for men, boys and children, consisting of Fur, Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Glazed, &c. All of which they offer at very low prices.

Raleigh, Sept. 28, '54. 89—

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.

Raleigh, September 26, 1853. 81—

REMARKS OF T. H. WILLIAMS,

OF NEW-HANOVER.

Delivered in the House of Commons, Jan. 10, 1855.

The House having resolved itself into committee of the whole to consider the bill to incorporate the Bank of Wilmington, Mr. Williams, of New Hanover, rose and said—

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a subject of grave importance to the people of North Carolina, upon which I feel less competent to address the House than upon any other that may probably engage its attention the present session. Involving, as the discussion necessarily will, an examination into the whole Banking system of the State, it will indeed be a task of difficult undertaking for the ablest among us, much less for him who now attempts it. Being raised in the country, unconnected with mercantile or professional pursuits, and therefore unacquainted to a considerable extent with the business operations of commercial life, places me under great disadvantage in the discussion of the question; but the relation I sustain to a constituency deeply interested in the success of this measure induces me to disregard these personal disadvantages, and to claim the attention of the House upon the merits of the bill.

The subject of Banks and Banking, Mr. Chairman, has for centuries engaged the profound consideration of the ablest financiers of the world. From the inception of its simplest principles in the tenth century until the present, it has undergone the ordeal of rigid scrutiny and public discussion; and upon this subject as upon many others the amount of ability by which it has been advocated and opposed has been very imposing and nearly divided upon either side. In entering into the history of this subject and tracing it up to the present I hope not to be understood, as I certainly do not design, giving any thing of a partizan character to any remarks I shall make. In turning to Roman history we find that the great controlling element of modern times—the commercial enterchange of the commodities of the world, owes its origin to a limited commerce, carried on from the tenth to the fifteenth century, between a few Italian States, and that this alone was the only species of national trade then known to Europe. To the rise and perfection of this system are we indebted for the institution of banking. When Italian commerce began to spread itself to more distant markets, some other means of trade, than the actual exchange of property itself was found to be necessary—some circulating medium was required—some standard, which by legal as well as general consent, should measure and represent the value of property, and thereby facilitate its exchange. Various articles were used for this purpose, but none found to be so well adapted to the business or use of trade—uniting such a just proportion between an intrinsic and representative value as that which we denominate money.

The word Bank is of Italian origin and derives its name from the custom of the Jews in sitting upon the benches of the market places to borrow money. The first bank was established at Venice in 1157, to assist the expedition of the Crusades. This Bank answered but one of the purposes of our present banking system, being a bank exclusively of deposit.

In 1345 a bank was established at Genoa and reestablished in 1407, uniting the business of loaning money to receiving deposites, and dealing considerably in bills of exchange. In 1350 the privilege of banking were granted to the cloth merchants of Barcelona, in Spain. In 1609 the Bank of Amsterdam was established, in 1619 the Bank of Hamburgh, in 1635 that of Rotterdam, and in 1694 that of England. This last mentioned Bank may be said to be the great fount of our present banking system, uniting the three departments of deposits, discounts and circulation. It was projected by a merchant named Patterson, and was chartered to assist William and Mary in carrying on the war against France. Here arose an alliance which has ever since existed, and been handed down to us, between governments and such chartered institutions. In 1690 paper money was issued in the colony of Massachusetts to assist the expedition against Quebec. In 1712 a Bank was established in South Carolina, and 1730 in Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-Hampshire, and Pennsylvania. But so irregular was the value of this currency—so destructive to the healthy trade of the colonies—so injurious to their morals and pursuits that the British Parliament in 1763 prohibited the issue of any more paper money by the colonies. This prohibition lasted until the war of the Revolution, when our Congress, to enable us to prosecute that war, authorized the issue of what was denominated *Continental money*, and made it treason on the part of our citizens to refuse it in payment of military stores. This extraordinary legislation could only be justified by the extraordinary crisis of our affairs, for its deleterious effects were felt for a long time after the close of that war. The Bank of North America was chartered in 1781, repealed in 1785, but rechartered for fourteen years in 1787, and then continued by successive acts of the Pennsylvania Legislature. In 1781 the Bank of the United States was chartered with a capital of ten millions by the General Government and expired in 1811. In 1816 the Bank of the U. S. was chartered with a capital of thirty-five millions, and at its expiration in 1836 the number of State Banks had increased from 89 to 567, in 1840 to 901 and on the 1st January, 1854 to 1,208 with an aggregate capital paid in of $301,476,071.

Thus we see, Mr. Chairman, that from the foundation of ours, and almost every other Government, paper money has been issued and recognised as a par-value currency. Sanctioned by the different Legislatures, they have issued and circulated their notes in all parts of the country and been adopted as the universal medium of exchange. Purporting to be convertable into gold or silver, which they promise to pay on demand, each note goes out as the reputed representative, and the aggregate issue of these notes represent the specie basis of circulation. Any increase or diminuation in the amount of this circulation alters the relation between debtor and creditor. A change of either may effect materially the price of money, and therefore its relative value as a circulating medium, while on the increase every trade, occupation or profession seems embued with new life and activity. Every enterprise finds ready purses and willing hands. Our whole population feels its stimulating effects—industry toils with hope—commerce widens its scope, and wealth spreads its bounties to every eye. But change the scene. Every thing is now dark, gloomy and uncertain. Trade languishes, business stagnates, apprehension and distrust are felt by the entire community. But none feels so sensibly its keen distress as the laborer who toils for his daily bread. Paralized in his efforts and encompassed with want, the gloom of despondency settles thickly around him, and the bright star of promise falls from the dark bosom of his future.

But sir, I admit that until a very recent date, a great deal of the elements of party have been mixed up in the charter and management of banking institutions. The one party opposed on the grounds that they saw in the incorporation of such institutions a return to the old system of Feudal tyranny—a concentration of power in the hands of the few—the withdrawal of capital from other more legitimate sources of investment, and a consequent neglect of agricultural improvement. The Bank of the United States was chartered under the auspices of one who declared it to be a "political engine," assuming as well to regulate the political as the financial affairs of the country. Was it not reasonable to suppose that the party against whom such formidable opposition was directed, should have united and bent all their energies to its overthrow and defeat? The consummation of this desire was effected by the executive veto of President Jackson, for which he deserved that gratitude commensurate with the achievement of a second delivery of his country. But as one party praised the other as loudly condemned. While the one looked upon our banking system as the great disturbing cause of our financial difficulties, the other praised it as the great panacea to cure the evils of a deranged currency—to regulate and equalize the rates of exchange and to set wealth afloat through the whole community.

But the happy mean between these extreme opinions has been attained and a compromise effected which, while it removes the cause of apprehension, effectually shields the public against injury or loss. The introduction of an element, not possessed by former institutions of the kind, requiring the private property of the stockholders pledged to a redemption of the notes, has confined their circulation to a necessary limit, checked overissues, and safely guarded the public interest against the injury resulting from the unnecessary inflation or expansion of the currency. Had the bank of the United States with other State, institutions of that day, possessed this element, instead of having its capital invested in State, company and corporation stocks, subject at all times to disastrous fluctuations, the distressing scenes of 1836-7 which almost abolished our code of public morals, would not now be so indelibly impressed upon the recollection of the public mind. The banks of Scotland possess this binding clause, and I am told uniformly present her citizens with a reliable par value currency.

While then the public interest is sufficiently protected in the charter of these institutions, it only becomes a question for Legislatures to determine what are the commercial wants of the communities, praying for more banking facilities?

It is not a very difficult and undefined proposition in political science to adjust a proper proportion between the monied capital and the permanent wealth of a country. The real wealth of a nation consists in its natural endowments, and the accumulations therefrom, resulting from the employment of labor, after paying the expenses of that labor. No nation can be said to be improved, or her agricultural or commercial wants supplied until she can command labor to improve all her property and the pecuniary ability to pay for that labor. Is North Carolina in this condition? what is her banking capital, and what the extent of her agricultural, mechanical and commercial wants? Has she the requisite capital to bring all her lands into cultivation—to build her Railroads—to incourage her manufactories—to increase her commerce—to foster her common Schools, and seminaries of learning, and to give hope to every interprise, and protection to every interest? Does she not rather present the extraordinary spectacle of being rich in all the varied resources of wealth, of power and of population, without the means of either enjoying her natural and benificent endowments, or of adding one gem to her glory, her grandure and her power?

The permanent wealth of North Carolina is estimated to be not less than four hundred millions of dollars, while her banking capital is less than five millions, not enough either to buy the products now carried to one of her market-towns, or of supplying the means to the farmers of making these products. When this extraordinary disproportion exists, the principal amount of existing capital is usually absorbed in commercial banking, without extending encouragement to agriculture in that ratio its great importance demands. Commercial banking to be safe and profitable requires loans to be made on actual values, at too short intervals for these values to be produced from the soil, in order that the bank may receive from one man as much as it loans out to another. Its use therefore is to supply dealers on time sufficent to enable them to resell or exchange their purchases, that the reimbursement may meet the loan at maturity. But little capital in proportion to the business done is required in this operation. An example will better illustrate my meaning. The distiller who buys turpentine requires his note to be discounted at bank only on time sufficient to enable him to effect the process of distillation and convert the spirits and rosin into money. The commission merchant turns over his outlay in still less time, requiring only the delay of shipment or resale. These purchases if judiciously made yield a profit which with the original outlay is often invested and brought back in exchangable values and bartered to the farmer for his second crop. Now the only permanent capital required in all this operation is in the farm that produced the article—the land, trees and labor that made the turpentine, and in the still and fixtures that manufactured it into spirits and rosin. Now it is evident, Mr. Chairman, if this farmer wished to extend his business by purchasing more land, or labor, he would require loans to be made to him at times long enough to enable him to produce the amount from his investment. This could not be done with the rapidity of commercial operations. Hence the farmers of our country find but little accommodation at the counter of our banks; the share-holders of these Institutions, preferring like all other occupations, to deal in that business which turns over the largest profits in the shortest time This, although usually practised, is, in my opinion, a mistaken policy for as all interest depend upon the success of agriculture, the community as well as the banks themselves, must ultimately feel its deliterious effects. And here, Mr. Chairman, by way of parenthisis, I would remark, that in all communities where this scarcity of capital prevails, the legitimate purpose of banking seems to be perverted from that of *loaning* to that of *borrowing* money—men of limited means work themselves into high places and become themselves the largest borrowers.

In order to illustrate the truth of the proposition I have here laid down, I have been at some trouble to collect the statistics from the census of 1850, showing the comparative *amount and means* of wealth of North and South Carolina.

	N. Carolina.	S. Carolina.
Population,	868,903	668,507
Square Miles,	50,000	29,000
Population to sq. Mile,	17	23
Value of Real and Personal Estate,	$226,800,472	288,257,694
No. of farms in Cultivation,	56,916	21,969
Acres of improved Land,	5,453,977	4,072,651
Val. of farming implements and machin'ry,	3,931,532	4,136,354
Vale of live Stock,	17,717,647	14,060,015
Val. of animals slaught'd,	5,767,866	1,302,637
Tons of Hay,	145,662	20,925
Bushels of Indian Corn,	27,941,051	16,271,454
" Wheat,	2,130,102	1,066,277
" Oats,	4,052,078	2,322,155
"Potatoes(sw't and irish)	5,716,027	4,472,962
" Rye	229,563	43,790
Pounds of Rice,	5,465,868	159,930,868
" Tobacco,	11,984,786	74,285
Gallons of Wine,	11,058	5,880
Bales of Cotton,	73,849	300,901
Pounds of Wool,	970,738	487,233
" Flax,	593,796	333
No. of Manufacturing Establishments,	2,523	1,473
Val. of Cotton and Woolen Manufactures,	855,092	748,338
Value of Iron,	92,347	87,683
" Home Made,	2,086,522	909,525
Total, Cotton, Woolen, Iron and Home Made,	2,956,323	1,745,567
Tonnage,	45,219	36,072
Do. of vessels built in 1850,	2,681	——
State Debt,	977,009	2,061,292
Ordinary Ex. of Gov'm't,	75,000	115,000

From these statistics it will be seen that we exceed her in all the *natural elements* and productions of wealth, but in the value of her real and personal estate, and the value of her farming implements and machinery she exceeds us. This can only be accounted for only on the grounds that more of her banking capital is used for agricultural purposes than ours.

While she gives employment to over fourteen millions of dollars, we use but a little over four millions. In these statistics I have omited the amount accruing from our Fisheries, turpentine, ground Pea, timber and shingle busines, which require the employment of a vast capital.

Contending then for the truth of the proposition and holding these opinions, I frankly confess my readiness to vote for an increase of capital at every point when I can be satisfied that there is want of banking facilities. Instead of such incrase depreciating our currency by multiplying the chances of mis-management, I believe it will render their operations more healthy and safe by creating that competition and dependence which should exist in all occupations. By this I do not mean that I would vote for an independent bank in every precinct, but that I would charter banks of large controlling capital, calculated to give permanency to the character of our currency, with branches so located, that spreading their operations as it were in concentric circles will cover, and meet the wants of every locality. I am aware that there is strong opposition to the system of branching upon this floor, but I shall hold myself in readiness to show at the proper time that it is a salutary privilege. It is not for us to say whether under the present circumstances, the *branching* system, of itself, is an evil; but whether it is not a less evil than the incorporation of so many small institutions.

I come now, Mr. Chairman, to speak of the wants of the immediate applicants for the passage of this bill. And *here* we see that same disproportion between the active and permanent capital of Wilmington, as exists in the State at large, and a greater disparity between her capital and trade than in any of her sister market-towns on the Atlantic coast.

The banking capital of Wilmington is now one million fifty thousand dollars. Her statistics show a large increase in the population, wealth and capacity for commerce within the last five years.

In 1840 her taxable Polls were but	751
In 1853 the same amounted to	2700
Value of town property of the former date,	$532,702
The same at the latter	3,581,229
Depth of water in the bar in June 1853	11½ feet

In January '54 12½—November '54,13½, and within the last eight months 14 feet. Her Tonnage in May 54 was 175000 tons, representing 815 vessels.

Invested by citizens of Wilmington in schemes of a public character $1,280,000, and in vessels and Steamboats $450,500, making their expenditures for such property exceed their present banking capital $680,500. What community however devoted to the cause of Internal Improvement can make such a liberal showing?

I shall now proceed to show, Mr. Chairman, from reliable statistics, that the banking capital is greatly disproportionate to her trade in comparison to other towns and cities of the Union. I have before said her banking capital was $1,050,000. The amount of produce bought and sold in her market, or her *aggregate purchases*, foot up to $7,000,000, and her exports exceed ten millions, showing a difference of nearly seven to one. In Savannah there is a like complaint of the want of more banking facilities, and strong efforts are being made to obtain more, but this extraordinary disproportion as with Wilmington does not even now exist. Banking capital of Savannah is $3,109,000, exports $8,428,723. In Charleston, with whom Wilmington has to compete for a trade common to them both—the banking capital is $12,000,000, exports $19,000,000; Philadelphia capital $15,000,000, exports $20,000,000; New York $47,754,400 capital, exports about $60,000,000; in Boston the capital is $32,520,525, and her exports but $18,358,875. Now, Mr. Chairman, this bill proposes to increase the present banking capital of Wilmington $800,000. Is it an unreasonable proposition? Is not its necessity shown in the large excess of her external trade over her pecuniary means? It is said by the best writers on political economy that the *internal* commerce of any city exceeds ten times the amount of her *external*. Take the half of this as applicable to Wilmington, and what extraordinary financiering it must require not only on the part of the Banks but her citizens to maintain this commerce? Let any member of this body visit that place, as many did during the holydays, and you will find quantities of produce lying upon her wharves unsold, except upon sixty or ninety days credit. Is this not injurious to the interest of the producer? Our Banks usually discounting ninety days' paper have been compelled to restrict their customers to thirty day drafts. This affects injuriously our coastwise trade and entirely precludes any accommodation to our foreign importations. Considerable efforts are being made by our merchants to carry on a direct trade with Europe. This requires to be done upon six months' paper, and unless our capital is increased no encouragement in the way of banking accommodations can be extended to them.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it will be recollected by a few now among us that when Wilmington applied to the Legislature of '46–'7 for an increase of $250,000 in the incorporation of the Commercial Bank, that a bomb-shell thrown into the camp of an unsuspecting enemy would not have produced more excitement and apprehension than was exhibited upon this floor. Some of the most eloquent speeches of the session were made in opposition to that measure. All the dread horrors of bankruptcy, repudiation and disgrace startled the imagination of members—the tocsin of alarm was sounded and the Legislature warned not launch the old ship of State upon the vast sea of speculation unmanned and uncaptained, except by wild and inexperienced youth. Yes, sir, I and my then more youthful colleague were requested to stand aside—to tarry at Jericho until the symbol of age gave respectability and force to our opinions. The wealth of Wilmington was represented to be fictitious, her commerce overstrained and ruinous, and her apparent prosperity but the hectic bloom upon the consumptive patient, denoting only the progress of the disease and the certainty of its speedy and fatal termination.

Now let these *experienced and financial* gentlemen examine these statistics and say if their predictions were true—if her trade were overstrained and dangerous—her prosperity fictitious and all her improvements but paper fabrics, subject at any time to be blown away by by the first disastrous gale of commercial distress? This I have marked, Mr. Chairman, as the era when old fogy predictions began to fail, and they themselves became unsuitable representatives of the Americon character, when their *penny post* ideas of government began to be alarmed and supplanted by the more buoyant and extravagant notions of Young America. And however extravagant these notions and predictions, there is an element of progress in the American character that in no instance has allowed them to fail or be forfeited. Instead of Wilmington answering the predictions of her old fogy assailants, she was found to possess within herself the elements of a safe and healthy progress, not resulting from dangerous speculations, but from the advantages of her natural position, added thereto the industry and enterprise of as devoted spirits as ever breathed incense around the altar of patriotism. I might here, Mr. Chairman, indulge my own feelings in eulogistic praise of that people, but when that has been better said by others, modesty would at least impose upon her own sons the reserve of silence. I saw a short time since in a little paper published in the outskirts of California, when appealing to its village citizens in behalf of some contemplated project in order to excite their emulation, refered to Wilmington—that a little town of three thousand inhabitants, situated on the barren sand-hills of North Carolina, had actually constructed a Railroad one hundred and sixty miles long. Yes, sir, with that arm reaching into Virginia and the other to Manchester and Charlotte, with a full, broad bosom, fronting Cape Fear and Deep River, the Central Railroad, and all other purely North Carolina works of internal improvement, to receive their treasures into the lap of her commerce, who does not see in the advantages of such a position a future career of increased prosperity, to reward the devotion of her sons and to attract the admiration of the high-toned, public spirited throughout the land. Whatever schemes of internal improvement this or any subsequent Legislature may project, if they shall have for their object the developement of North Carolina resources—their cheap and speedy transit to a North Carolina market town, Wilmington, from the advantages of her position and the enterprise of her citizens will become the larger shareholder in their profits. Let me then especially intreat those gentlemen upon this floor, representing constituents living not only upon these works of improvements already completed but all contemplated schemes, to come forward, vote for this bill—give us more capital to buy your produce, and Wilmington will go on prospering and to prosper; the bright arch of promise will still span her future, and one grand, unvaried hue pervade its every part.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON. Mr. Soule writes that he will leave Madrid, for the United States, towards the close of the present month.

Mr. McRae, our Consul at Paris, is dangerously, if not hopelessly ill.

The special message of the President, in relation to the alarming state of our Indian affairs, will not be sent in until to-morrow. Secretary Davis is of the opinion that the present emergency demands the immediate enrollment into the service of the United States, of three thousand volunteers.—*Cor. Phila. Pennsylvanian, 17th.*

HONORS EASY. The Baltimore *Patriot*, a Know-Nothing organ, says a denial of connexion with the Order seems to be a neccessary qualification for membership. We suppose the honors of the Order are distributed on the same principle of promotion; and that the head of the Fraternity is the Father of Lies.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

UNIMPLOYED MECHANICS IN NEW YORK. New York, Jan. 15,—A procession composed of some ten thousand unimployed mechanics, paraded through the streets of the city this afternoon, and held a meeting in the Park, at which exciting speeches were made, after which all quietly dispersed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The grand jury which have for some time been investigating the circumstances attending the loss of the Arctic have at length rendered a verdict. They do not cast the slightest censure upon the owners of officers of the ill-fated vessel,

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Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, JAN. 18, 1855.

Mr. Biggs introduced a bill, accompained by a memorial, to alter the name of Jamestown in the county of Martin. Referred.

Mr. Gilmer, a bill to amend the law concering divorce and alimony. Referred.

Mr. McCleese, a bill to incorporate the town of Columbia. Referred.

Mr. Gilmer, a bill to incorporate the Conrad Hill and Copper Mine Company. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Haughton, the Senate took up the bill to authorize the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company to issue bonds—said bonds to be endorsed by the State.

Mr. Haughton addressed the Senate at length in favor of the measure; after which it was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Mills, a resolution in favor of J. W. Erwin. Referred.

A message from the Commons, stating that they concur in the amendments of the Senate to the engrossed bill to prevent the felling of timber in Haw River and Great Alamance. Ordered that said bill be enrolled.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Memorials from the counties of Watauga and Bladen were appropriately reported.

Mr. Myers, from the committee on banking, reported unfavorably on the bill to incorporate the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Murphy, Cherokee county, which had been recommitted to them.

Mr. Dortch from the committee on the Judiciary, reported upon several bills and resolutions referred to them.

Mr. Cansler, from the committe on Internal Improvements, reported on several bills referred to them.

Messrs. Smith, Winston and J. B. Bynum presented memorials from their respective counties, asking an appropriation for the improvement of Roanoke River. Read and referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Dortch, from the committee on the Revised Statutes, reported on several bills referred to them.

Mr. Dargan, from the committee on military affairs, reported favorably on the bill to create a scientific and Military Academy, setting forth the many advantages growing out of institutions of fine character, not only a military point of view, but also as the first means of educating scientific and practical men competent to take charge, and aid in constructing works of Internal Improvements, as well as in developing the minerological and geological resources of the State.

The fact of its forming an important part of the educational system of the State as a normal school was also stated and many of her reasons urged showing the propriety of its establishment.

On motion of Mr. Rolen the bill to incorporate the Farmers and Merchans Bank of Murphy, was referr edto the committee of the whole.

Mr. Mebane introduced a bill for the completion of the North Carolina Railroad. Read the first time.

Mr. Badham presented the following resolution *whereas* it is believed that an order commonly termed "Know-Nothings" exists in the State of North Carolina, secret in its organization and political in its designs.

Be it therefore resolved, That the secrecy with which said order clothes its proceedings and purposes, is Anti-republican, and dangerous in its tendencies.

Mr. Love moved the resolution be rejected.

Mr. Jones moved it be referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Steele wished to hear what grounds the member from Chowan had for asserting such a society exists, and said if he was convinced the society had the tendency ascribed to it he would cast his vote in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Singeltary thought it required no proof, but what was given by the letters of a distinguished gentleman in reply to Mr. Wise. He was opposed to any secret society for political purposes.

Mr. Stubbs considered the subject a matter of importance, which ought to be investigated, and proposed that Messers. Singeltary and Badham join the society and thus enable themselves to enlighten the House on the subject.

Mr. Badham considered the gentlemen from Beaufort and Richmond had better read for information on the subject. The existence of such a society was a fact too well known to be denied. It was designed for political purposes, and as such he denounced it as a dangerous institution. He had no doubt not only of its existence, but that it had its representatives upon the floor of the House, and such ought to be made known to the people.

Mr. Outlaw being anxious to transact the public business moved the resolution be laid on the table which he afterwards withdrew. After a few remarks Mr. Cotten renewed the motion to lay on the table. Adopted. Yeas 59, Nays 48.

Those who voted in the affirmative are, Messrs. Amis, Baxter, Bogle, Bryson, J. G. Bynum, D. F. Caldwell, Carmichael, Cook, Cotten, Craven, Daniel, Dargan, Davenport, Eure, Furr, Gilliam, Gorrell, G. Green, Grist, Harrison, A. D. Headen, J. H. Headen, Horton, Humphreys, Johnson, Jones, Jordan, Hugh Leach, J. M. Leach, Love, McDuffie, McKesson, McMillan, March, Mebane, Mordecai, S. J. Neal, Outlaw, Patterson, Patton, Perkins, Phillips, Rolen, Russel, Sharpe, Shipp, Simmons, Smith, Steele, Stubbs, Thornburg, Turner, Vance, Walser, Wilkins, B. F. Williams, S. A. Williams, T. H. Williams, and Winston—59.

Those who voted in the negative are, Messrs. Badham, A. Barnes, J. Barnes, Blow, Bryant, Bullock, J. B. Bynum, A. H. Caldwell, Cansler, Chadwick, Cofield, Daughtry, Dortch, Dunn, Flynt, M. Green, Hill, Holland, Jarvis, Jenkins, Lanscaster, Long, Lyon, Meares, Myers, J. W Neal, Norment, Oglesby, Rand, Rose, Settle, Shaw, Sherrill, Singeltary, Smallwood, Tomlinson, Watts, Waugh, Whitaker, G. M. White, J. H. White, L. Whitfield, N. B. Whitfield, Whitlock, C. W. Williams, D. Williams, Wright, and Yancy—48.

Mr. Love introduced a resolution that the naturalization laws be so amended as to require a longer residence before foreigners shall become entitled to the privileges of native citizens, and that said resolution be transmitted to our Senators and Representatives in Congress by the Governor of the State.

Mr. Singeltary moved to lay the resolution on the table. Adopted—yeas 75, nays 35.

Thse who voted in the affirmative are, Messrs. Amis, Badham, A. Barnes, J. Barnes, Baxter, Blow, Bryant, Bryson, Bullock, J. B. Bynum, A. H. Caldwell, Cansler, Carmichael, Cofield, Cotten, Daughtry, Dortch, Dunn, Flynt, Furr, M. Green, Harrison, A. D. Headen, Hill, Holland, Humphreys, Jarvis, Jenkins, Jones, Jordan, Lancaster, H. Leach, Long, Lyon, McDuffie, McMillan, Meares, Mebane, Myers, J. W. Neal, S. J. Neal, Norment, Oglesby, Outlaw, Phillips, Rand, Rose, Russel, Selby, Settle, Shaw, Shepherd, Sherrill, Singeltary, Smallwood, Steele, Stubbs, Sutton, Tomlinson, Turner, Watts, Waugh, Whitaker, G. M. White, J. H. White, L. Whitfield, N. B. Whitfield, Whitlock, Wilkins, C. W. Williams, D. Williams, S. A. Williams, T. H. Williams, Wright, Yancey—75.

Those who voted in the negative are, Messrs. Bogle, J. G. Bynum, D. F. Caldwell, Chadwick, Cook, Craven, Daniel, Dargan, Davenport, Eure, Gilliam, Gorrell, G. Green, Grist, J. H. Headen, Horton, Johnson, J. M. Leach, Love, McKesson, March, Mordecai, Patterson, Patton, Perkins, Rolen, Sharpe, Shipp, Simmons, Smith, Thornburg, Vance, Walser, B. F. Williams, Winston—35.

Mr. J. F. Hill introduced a bill to incorporate the Stokes Iron-mining Company. Read and referred to the committee on Corporations.

Mr. Gorrell introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Greensborough. Read and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Jenkins introduced a bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors to slaves and other purposes. Read the first time. (The bill provides, that all persons convicted of unlawfully selling liquor to slaves, be fined not less than two hundred dollars, and if they fail to pay the fine, imprisonment not less than one month. All monies accruing under this act to be applied to the Common Schools of the County.

Mr. S. A. Williams regarded the bill just introduced by his colleague as decidedly of as much importance to the people of this State as any bill which had been introduced during this session, and moved that it be printed; which motion did not prevail.

Mr. Sharpe introduced a bill for the relief of the citizens of Iredell county. Read the first time.

Mr. Myers introduced a bill for the better regulation of Smithville. Read and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Bogle moved the bill amending the act incorporating the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad company, and the North Carolina and Western Rail road company, be made the order of the day on Friday next.

Mr. Singeltary moved to amend by substituting the bill concerning swamp lands.

After a desultory debate Mr. Singeltary's motion was rejected—yeas 45, nays 64.

J. W. Neal moved to strike out and insert the bill to increase the Revenue, which was withdrawn and afterwards renewed by Mr. Phillips. The debate as to whether the revenue bill ought to pass before any more money be voted for works of Internal Improvement was debated at some length by Messrs. Phillips, Steele, Craven, Singeltary, Shepherd, Jordan and Winston.

Mr. S. A. Williams moved to lay on the tab'e—ayes 57, noes 27.

The House took a recess until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Speaker presented the Public Treasurer's report of the expenses of the Literary Board, which on motion of Mr. S. A. Williams was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Outlaw the rules were suspended, and he introduced a resolution that any motion for altering the regular course of business before the House be decided without debate. Adopted.

The engrossed bill from the Senate concerning usury was read. Mr. Shepherd offered two amendments altering the penalties of the act and allowing the lender to recover his principal without any interest.

Mr. Outlaw opposed the amendments of Mr. Shepherd, and wished to amend by inserting, that all persons convicted of usury shall be fined and imprisoned at the descretion of the Court. The subject was ably debated by Messers. Outlaw, Shepherd, Gorrell, Norment, Walser and J. G. Bynum.

Mr. Outlaw's amendment was adopted. Yeas 53, Nays 50.

Mr. Martin offered a resolution repealing the laws upon usury. Rejected.

Mr. Singeltary moved to strike out certain clauses preparatory to inserting others, yeas 22, Nays 77.

The bill passed its second reading and the rules being suspended was read the third time.

Mr. Dortch moved to strike out Mr. Outlaws amendment. Rejected, yeas 38, nays 62.

Mr. Bryson moved to strike out "and imprisonment. Withdrawn.

Mr. Mebane moved to amend by striking out and, and inserting or, yeas 59, nays 38.

Mr. J. G. Bynum moved to insert after the words fine or imprisonment, the words, or both.

Mr. J. H. Headen moved the House adjourn.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 19, 1856.

A message from the Commons, stating that they had passed a number of engrossed bills and resolutions, in which they ask the concurrence of the Senate. [In order to sum up and show what is actually done by the present Assembly, and also on account of a want of space, we shall hereafter, as a general rule, notice bills and resolutions on their introduction, rejection, or enrolment. When a bill or resolution is ordered to be enrolled, it is known that it has passed and needs only the signature of the Speakers to become the law.]

Mr. Boyd, from the committee on propositions and grievances, to whom was referred the memorial from the Trustees of the Literary Seminaries of the town of Murfreesborough, reported the same back to the Senate, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration. Discharged accordingly. Mr. Boyd, from the same committee, made other reports, which were appropriately disposed of.

On motion of Mr. Speight, it was resolved that from and after Saturday the 20th instant, the Senate will daily take a recess from half past one to three o'clock, and that it will hold afternoon sessions.

Mr. Gilmer, a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Copper Company. Referred. Also, a bill to incorporate the Fisher Hill Mining Company. Referred. Also, a bill to incorporate Hodgen Hill Mining Company. Referred.

Mr. Coleman, a bill to authorize the construction of dams across French Broad River in the Counties of Henderson, Buncombe and Madison. Referred.

Mr. McDowell, a bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Academy in the County of Bladen. Read first time.

Mr. Cherry, a bill to incorporate the Trustees of Woodburn Female Seminary. Referred.

Mr. Clark presented the memorial of the Agricultural Society; ordered to be printed and referred to a select committee of five.

Mr. Hoke, from the committee on the judiciary, to whom was referred the resolution concerning white persons congregating with slaves, reported the same back to the Senate and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Discharged accordingly.

Mr. Coleman, a bill to incorporate the Indian Grave Gap Turnpike Company. Referred.

Mr. Faison, a bill relating to roads, bridges and ferries. Referred.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER.

On motion of Mr. Biggs, the Senate now took up for consideration the bill to authorize the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company to issue bonds, to be endorsed by the State to the amount of $300,000.

Mr. Biggs then stated his reasons for supporting the measure, and gave his views at some length on internal improvements. [His remarks shall appear hereafter, he having kindly consented to furnish them for publication.]

Mr. Fisher said the Senator from Martin and Washington, was, in his opinion, in error as to several important particulars on the subject of internal improvements; and as the Senator had evidently spoken after preparation, he asked time to reply to him, and would take occasion to do so at an early day.

Mr. Brogden offered an amendment to the bill, which was rejected, yeas 2, nays 43. The bill then passed its second reading.

DAN RIVER AND YADKIN RAILROAD.

On motion of Mr. Graves, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to incorporate the Dan River and Yadkin Railroad Company. [This bill provides that the State shall subscribe two-thirds of the capital stock to construct the Road, the same to run from some point on the Granville or Person line, through the Counties of Person, Caswell, Rockingham, and by or near the coal fields of Rockingham and Stokes.]

Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Graves advocated the measure with much earnestness and ability; after which the bill was rejected, yeas 20, nays 21.

Those who voted for it are, Messrs. Ashe, Bower, Boyd, Christian, Coleman, Cunningham, Davis, Fisher, Freeman, Gilmer, Graves, Haughton, Hoke, Lane, Mitchell, Morisey, Taylor, Thomas of D., Thomas of J., and Walker—20.

Those who voted against it are, Messrs. Biggs, Brogden, Cherry, Clark, Collins, Drake, Eaton, Eborn, Faison, Fennell, Herring, Jones, Oldfield, Rayner, Sanders, Speight, Tayloe, Wiggins, Willey, N. Winslow, and Wood—21.

Mr. Cherry moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken. Ordered that said motion be laid on the table.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. McMillan introduced a bill for the better regulation of sailors in the port of Wilmington. Read and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The Speaker announced the special order of the day was Mr. Settle's resolutions upon slavery.

After a few remarks from Mr. Amis on a point of order, Mr. Cotten moved to lay the resolutions on the table, but withdrew the motion at the request of Mr. Settle

Mr. Settle did not wish to debate the question, but as a citizen of a sovereign State he thought it right to have a vote recorded. They had already been printed and as a Southerner and North Carolinian he felt an interest in them. And in view of what was doing at the North thought it important to have a vote on them.

Mr. J M. Leach moved an amendment to the effect that nothing herein should be construed as an approval of squatter sovereignty.

Mr. Settle opposed the amendment. Gentlemen were free to think as they pleased on squatter sovereignty, but it had no reference to the question of slavery.

Mr. Bogle made some remarks in opposition to the resolutions, after which Mr. Outlaw moved the resolutions and amendment be laid on the table. Rejected—yeas 50, nays 56.

Mr. J. M. Leach was oppsed to squatter sovereignty to unnaturalized foreigners and abolitionists voting for an organic law in any of the territories and persisted in his amendment.

Mr. Settle was not seeking popularity, he neither wanted nor would accept of office. The resolutions did not endorse the Nebraska bill, but were a declaration on the subject of slavery. Mr. S. was glad to have this opportunity of publicly declaring his opposition to the organization of the party called "Know-Nothings."

Mr. J. M. Leach was not a "Know-Nothing" and knew nothing about them.

Mr. Bullock considered the amendment as an attack upon the principle of the Nebraska bill.

Mr. J. M. Leach dissented.

Mr. Bullock judged by acts not words, and would prefer that all foreigners should vote in preference to northern Whigs.

Mr. Shepherd while averse to useless discussion, wished to state his reasons for supporting the resolution and voting against the amendment. In the course of his remarks, Mr. S. alluded to Mr. Badger who preferred sacrificing the Clayton amendment sooner than abandon the principles embodied in the Nebraska bill.

Mr. J M Leach, in reply, insisted his amendment incorporated the Clayton amendment.

Mr. Shepherd replied, thought it useless to discuss a question already decided, and considered Mr. Leach's amendment as a reflection upon Mr. Badger.

Mr. Baxter moved to amend the resolutions by striking out certain objectionable expressions. The amendments were accepted by Mr. Leach.

Messrs. Bogle and Turner supported the amendment.

Mr. Singeltary moved to strike out part of the first clause and insert "we heartily approve of the conduct of our representatives in Congress who supported the said bill until it finally passed."

Mr. D. F. Caldwell spoke against debating such abstract subjects as that under discussion, and moved to lay upon the table. Rejected.

Mr. Humphrey demanded the yeas and nays.—Yeas 49, nays 57.

Mr. Singeltary explained his object to be to get a test vote on the subject. After some debate, Mr. Singeltary's amendment was adopted. Yeas 72, nays 34.

Those who voted in the affirmative are, Messrs. J. Barnes, A. Barnes, Badham, Black, Blow, Bryson, Bullock, J. G. Bynum, J. B. Bynum, Cansler, Cofield, Cotten, Daughtry, Dortch, Dunn, Flynt, Garland, Gentry, G. Green, M. Green, A. D. Headen, Hill, Holland, Humphrey, Jones, Jenkins, Jordan, Lancaster, Hugh Leach, Long, Lyon, Martin, McMillan, Mann, McKesson, McDuffie, Meares, Mordecai, Myers, J. W. Neal, Norment, Oglesby, Outlaw, Rand, Regan, Rolen, Rose, Selby, Settle, Shepherd, Shaw, Sherrell, Singeltary, Simmons, Smith, Smallwood, Steele, Sutton, Tomlinson, Waugh, Watts, G. M. White, J. H. White, N. B. Whitfield, L. Whitfield, Whitaker, Whitlock, S. A. Williams, C. W. Williams, D. Williams, Wright and Yancey—72.

Those who voted in the negative are, Messrs. Amis, Baxter, Bogle, D. F. Caldwell, Carmichael, Chadwick, Cook, Craven, Daniel, Eure, Furr, Gorrell, Grist, Harrison, J. H. Headen, Horton, Johnson, J. M. Leach, March, Mebane, S. J. Neal, Patterson, Patton, Phillips, Russel, Shipp, Sharp, Stubbs, Thornburg, Turner, Vance, Walser, Wilkins and B. F. Williams—34.

Mr. Singeltary having got a test vote moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Settle protested against the motion.

Mr. Singeltary's motion was adopted. Yeas 76, nays 35.

Mr. Baxter moved to take up the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad bill. Adopted—yeas 56, nays 42.

The revenue bill was then read.

Mr. Smith moved the revenue bill be made the special order of the day on Wednesday next at 11 o'clock, and continue so from day to day. Adopted, yeas 55, nays 25.

Mr. Carmichael moved to take up the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad bill. Adopted—yeas 62, nays 46.

The bill was then read and amendments offered by Messrs. Patterson and Mebane.

The House took a recess until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed the debate upon the engrossed bill concerning usury. Mr. J. G. Bynum addressed the House in support of his amendment, to add after "fine and imprisonment" the words "or both."

Mr. Jenkins opposed the amendment as too severe, and while of opinion that the law on usury was an unwise one, was not prepared to vote for abolishing them at present, but would vote against any attempts to increase the penalties at present in force.

Mr. J. H. Headen supported the view taken by Mr. Jenkins, and denounced the usury laws as unjust to the rich and injurious to the poor.

Mr. Singeltary moved an amendment which was rejected.

Mr. J. G. Bynum's amendment was rejected—yeas 84, nays 64.

Mr. Singeltary said it was a well known fact that millions were lent out of the State in order to receive a higher rate of interest. To induce capitalists to lend their money at home he moved to strike out six and insert seven per cent.

Mr. Smith opposed the proposition of Mr. Singeltary.

After Mr. Singeltary replied,

Mr. Bullock called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Singeltary's motion was rejected—yeas 3, nays 96.

Mr. Norment moved to strike out "the fine shall not be less than the amount loaned," and insert "not less than the amount of usury had and received." Rejected.

Mr. Shipp moved to strike ont "imprisonment." Adopted—ayes 42, noes 36.

Mr. Shipp moved an amendment (which was afterwards amended by Mr. Outlaw,) giving the exclusive jurisdiction in cases of usury to the Superior Courts, and providing that the fine shall not be less than the amount loaned. Amendment adopted—yeas 61, nays 38.

An amendment by Mr. Shepherd excluding bills of exchange, when passed into the hands of a third person for a valuable consideration, from the operations of this act, was rejected.

Mr. Singeltary moved to strike out six per cent and insert five per cent. Rejected—yeas 13, nays 90.

Mr. Waugh moved the bill be recommitted to the committee on the revisal of the statutes. Rejected.

Mr. S. A. Williams moved the bill be indefinitely postponed. Rejected—yeas 13, nays 84.

The House having rejected various amendmens proceeded to vote upon the final passage of the bill as amended—yeas 75 navs 28.

Mr. S. A. Williams introduced a bill concerning the settlement of estates.

The House adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY Jan. 20, 1855.

Mr. Clark, from the committee on education and the literary fund, to whom was referred the bill to repeal so much of an act as provides for the appointment of a Superintendent of common Schools, reported the same back to the Senate and recommended its passage.

On motion of Mr. Rayner, the Senate took up for consideration the bill to aid the erection of a monument in commemoration of American independence. The said bill was advocated by Mr. Rayner, and read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

Ordered, that the name of the Speaker and members of the Senate present voting for said bill be recorded on the journals.

The vote for the bill was unanimous.

On motion of Mr. Mills,

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the State be instructed to inquire and report to the Senate what amount has been invested by the State in works of internal improvement, and in what part of the State those works are located to which the State has subscribed stock, or otherwise aided in constructing.

DAN RIVER AND YADKIN RAILROAD.

Mr. Cunningham moved to take up the motio which had been laid on the table to reconsider the vote by which was reported the bill to incorporate the Dan River and Yadkin Railroad Company. The motion prevailed, and the bill was then read by its title and passed its second reading.

Fayetteville and Greensborough Road.

Mr. Rayner moved to take up the motion, heretofore laid upon the table, to reconsider the vote by which was rejected the bill to charter the Fayetteville and Greensboro' Railroad Company. Agreed to. The bill was thenread by its title and passed its second reading.

Judicial Circuits.

Mr. Hoke now called up the bill to divide the State into eight judicial circuits. The pending question being on agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Wilder to the third section, which gives two weeks to the County of Wake, and alters the time of holding the Courts of Franklin, Warren and Halifax; the amendment was adopted. Mr. Hoke moved the following as a substitute for the 7th and 8th sections, viz: Cleveland first Monday in March and September; Rutherford second Monday in ditto; McDowell third Monday in ditto; Burke 4th Monday in ditto; Caldwell first after fourth in ditto; Alexander second after fourth in ditto; Wilkes third after fourth in ditto; Watauga fourth after fourth in ditto; Ashe fifth after fourth in ditto; Surry sixth after fourth in ditto; Yadkin seventh after fourth in ditto. Cherokee first Monday in March and September; Macon second ditto; Jackson third ditto; Haywood fourth ditto; Henderson first Monday after fourth in ditto; Polk second after fourth in ditto; Buncombe third after fourth in ditto; Madison fourth after ditto in ditto; Yancey fifth after ditto in ditto. The amendment was adopted.

The bill was then put on its third reading, as amended, and passed, yeas 22, nays 22, the Speaker voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Haughton moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken, and said motion was laid upon the table.

A resolution in favor of Bryant R. Hinnant was read the third time and ordered to be engrossed; and the resolutions in favor of W. H. High and Henry Nutt were read the third time and ordered to be enrolled. A number of private bills were read a third time and ordered to be enrolled.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Norment asked permission to give his reasons for wishing a reconsideration of the vote passing the law concerning usury. He considered the act placed the honest lender and the usurer on the same level, and gave an opportunity to the dishonest debtor to defraud the former.

The Speaker decided Mr. Norment's motion not in order.

Mr. Steele from the committee on corporations reported back the memorials praying an amendment in the Asheville and Greenville Railroad charter. The committee having already acted on a bill which effects the object asked for.

On motion of Mr. Whitaker a resolution in favor of Charles H. Thompson was read the first time, and the rules being suspended it was read the second and third times and passed.

Mr. Jordan introduced a bill to incorporate the Albemarle and Norfolk Railroad company. Read and referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Rolen introduced a bill to prevent obstruction to the passage of fish in Shooting Creek, Cherokee county. Read and referred to the committee on private Bills.

Mr. Lyon introduce a bill to enlage the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace. Read and referred to the committee on propositions and grevances.

Mr. Gorrell introduced a bill to incorporate the Holtsburg manufacturing company Read and referred to the committee on corporations.

Mr. Stubbs introduced a bill to change the time of holding the Courts of common Pleas and Quarter sessions in Beaufort county. Read the first time, and the rules being suspended it was read the second and third times and passed.

Mr. Walser introduced a bill to authorize Jas. P. Stimpson to collect arrears of Taxes. Read the first time.

Mr. J. H. Headen introduced a bill to incorporate the Chatham and Randolph Plankroad company. Read and referred to the committee on corporations. Also a bill to renew the act appointing commissioners for the Town of Haywood.

Mr. Gentry introduced a bill to incorporate the Town of Jefferson in Ashe county. Read the first time.

Mr. Mears moved to take up the bill incorparating the military and scientific Academy, and make it the special order of the day on Thursday next at 12 o'clock. Adopted.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that they persisted in their disagreement to the amendments of the House in the bill concerning Criminal proceedings, and inviting a conference, which being concurred in,

Messrs. Dortch, Outlaw and Phillips were appointed on the part of the House.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting an engrossed bill to amend the constitution of the State of North Carolina, which bill was read the first time.

The Speaker announced the unfinished business of yesterday was in order, being the bill to incorporate the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad company.

Mr. Singeltary moved to lay the bill on table and take up the bill to amend the Constitution of the State.

Mr. Dortch called for the yeas and nays. Rejected. Yeas 42, Nays 55.

The bill to incorporate the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad was taken up.

Mr. Mebane offered an amendment, which on suggestion of Mr. Amis was adopted in another form and the capital stock increased from $12,000 to $1,600,000. This increase of capital was strongly opposed by Mr. Shepherd and defended by Mr. G. Green.

Mr. Jenkins said, I am opposed to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alamance, and in favor of the suggestion thrown out by my friend from Granville. It would be recollected by the House that when this bill was upon its second reading, he had asked the gentleman from Craven who seemed to be the father of the bill how it happened that when Major Gwynn, the Engineer, had in his report to the Legislature estimated the cost of the road to be $1,663,000, that yet the capital stock in the bill was only 120,000. He was opposed to the State's taking more than two thirds of the amount necessary to complete the road, and if we place any confidence in the estimate of the Engineer, who is presumed to know more about the matter than any one else, and the capital stock remained at $1,200,000, the State would eventually have to take three-fourths of the stock—these were the reasons which induced him and his colleague to vote against the bill upon its second reading. It was true that provision was made in the amendment of the gentleman from Alamance, for the completion of the road, if $1,200,000 should not be sufficient; but he had some little experience in matters of that sort, he called upon gentlemen to show him one single instance in North Carolina, where any road had been built even within its estimated cost. We were told that the Central Road, that great State work, could be built for three millions; provisions were also made in that Charter for the completion of the road, similar to those of the amendment of the gentleman from Alamance, if that sum should not be sufficient; but what has been the result! The Company come forward and tell us that an additional sum of one million is necessary to complete the road, that they have raised every dollar which can be raised by individual subscription, and that the State must take the additional million or the work must fail, and the State lose the two millions already appropriated. He for one was unwilling, coming as he did from a county which was as deeply interested as any in the State, in the taxes to be raised, that the State should again be imposed upon, or rather driven to the necessity of taking three-fourths instead of two-thirds which was the professed rule laid down in matters of internal improvements, which, however, had never as yet proved true, at least in the construction of Railroads. He did not propose to discuss the merits of this bill as the subject had already been exhausted. He expected to vote for the bill because he believed it would render the Central Road of some value to the State which would otherwise be a dead loss, so far as dividends are concerned; it tended to develope the resources of the State, render valuable a large quantity of lands belonging to the literary fund, lying near Beaufort, and between Newbern and Beaufort, and above all to build up a great commercial town on our own coast, which was an object which addressed itself with peculiar force to every person who felt any interest in the honor, prosperity and welfare of North Carolina. He did not wish to be understood as opposing this extension by his opposition to the amendment of the gentleman from Alamance; he desired, however, to see the bill perfected. He could say for himself and he was authorized to say for his colleague, Mr. Williams, who was then absent, that they would both vote for the bill, provided it was put in a proper shape. He then read a letter from Mr. Gwynn, the Engineer, in support of his position, when he was interrupted by the gentleman from Alamance, stating that he would adopt the suggestions of the gentleman from Granville; whereupon Mr. Jenkins said he desired to say nothing farther.

A motion to reconsider the vote was made by Mr. Dortch but afterwards withdrawn, and several amendments by Mr. Mebane adopted.

Mr. Myers moved an amendment that the work commence at Beaufort. Rejected.

Mr. Cotten addressed the House at considerable length. Having been denounced as an anti-improvement man he wished to set himself right on the subject. He was well aware what advantage the improvement of Rivers and the building of Railroads were to the people, but was opposed to the State interfering with them. He wanted them built by individual enterprise. The Railroads of Great Britain were built by individuals, likewise those of Georgia where the State owns but one road. He denied the right of the legislature to lay onerous burdens on the people. Mr. C. reviewed the various works of internal improvements at present in progress and declared, while ready to finish all the works at present unfinished, he would not vote one dollar to commence any new undertaking.

Mr. J. H. Headen commented on the speech of Mr. Cotten, and at length combatted his assertions.

Mr. Cotten replied to Mr. Headen and asserted he spoke the sentiments of his constituents.

Mr. Dargan followed and strongly advocated the extension of the Railroad East and West, and the system of internal improvements generally.

The report from the committee on conference on the bill concerning criminal proceedings was read.

The following amendment was adopted in place of the words "or hath removed out of the State," which was the subject of disagreement, be inserted "or by procurement or connivance hath removed out of the State."

After which Mr. Outlaw moved to adjourn until Monday. Rejected—yeas 44, nays 60.

The House took a recess until 3 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The Speaker having read the names of the engrossed bills received from the Senate,

A motion to adjourn was made and adopted—yeas 50, nays 31.

The House adjourned until Monday, 10 o'clock.

SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 22, 1855.

A number of bills and resolutions, engrossed, were sent to the Commons asking the concurrence of that body in the same.

Judicial Circuits.

The Senate took up the notice to reconsider the vote by which was passed the bill to divide the State into eight judicial circuits. The question recurred on the passage of the bill on its third reading, and the bill was rejected by the following vote.

Those who voted for the bill are, Messrs. Biggs, Boyd, Christian, Eaton, Faison, Fisher, Gilmer, Graham, Graves, Haughton, Hoke, Mills, Speight, Thomas of J., Walker, Wilder and Wood—17.

Those who voted against it are, Messrs. Bower, Brogden, Cherry, Collins, Cunningham, Davis, Drake, Eborn, Fennell, Fonville, Herring, Jones, Lane, Martin, Mitchell, Morisey, Oldfield, Rayner, Sanders, Taylor, Tayloe, Thomas of D., Wiggins, Willey and N. Winslow—25.

The bill to emancipate Handy, Polly and Louisa, slaves, was read and rejected.

Mr. Eaton, from the select committee on agriculture, reported the following bill and recommended its passage. A bill to encourage agriculture and for other purposes. Read first time. [Appropriates $2,500 annually for State Fairs, to be paid when the State Society shall exhibit evidence that a similar amount has been raised by it for State.]

Mr. Fonnville now called up the bill for the improvement of the ship navigation of New River in Onslow County. The bill was earnestly advocated by Mr. Fonnville, after which it passed its second reading.

On motion by Mr. Eaton, the Senate took up for consideration the bill for completing, furnishing and enclosing the buildings and grounds of the State Asylum for the insane. The said bill was read a third time and ordered to be engrossed, yeas 37, nays 5.

Completion of N. C. Railroad.

The Senate now proceeded to the consideration of the bill appropriating one million of dollars for the completion of the North Carolina Railroad. The bill was read and passed a second time.

The House then took a recess until three o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The bill to complete the North Carolina Railroad passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Mills introduced a bill to amend the Constitution of the State so as to provide for annual sessions of the Legislature. Read and referred, on his motion, to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Bower, a bill to establish a County to be called Alleghany. Referred. Mr. Bower stated, as his reason for introducing it here, that a similar bill, in the Commons, was kept back in that body by an accumulation of other business. He had offered it in the hope of forwarding the measure. He said he trusted he would be able to satisfy the committee that the bill was founded in justice and ought to pass.

The bill to authorize the construction of the Currituck and Albemarle ship conal was taken up and after some remarks by Messrs. Jones, Graves and Cherry, it passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill supplemental to the act establishing the County of Polk was read a second time and passed.

The bill to authorize the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company to issue bonds, to be endorsed by the State to the amount of $300,000 was taken up. Said bill was amended, and passed its third reading and ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate was engaged for the remainder of the evening in considering the bill for extending the North Carolina Railroad west from Salisbury.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Memorials were presented from Robeson, Franklin, Rowan, Hyde, Wayne, Stanly, and Cumberland.

Mr. Steel from the committee on corporation, reported on several bills referred to them.

Mr. Cansler from the committee on internal improvements, reported on several bills referred to them.

Mr. Norment presented a resolution, that from Tuesday next, the House hold night sessions from 7 to 9 o'clock. Mr. Norment stated his motive for presenting this resolution was, that every intervening hour from this to the final adjournment, be dedicated to the public business

Mr. Love moved to lay the resolution on the table. Rejected—Ayes 41, Noes 44.

Mr. Love moved to indefinately postpone. Withdrawn.

Mr. Outlaw renewed the motion. Rejected—Ayes 39, Noes 47.

Mr. Myers called the yeas and nays on the passage of the resolution—Yeas 57, Nays 46.

Mr. Singeltary's resolution presented on Saturday, was read: That no bill requiring an appropriation of public money, be taken up until a revenue bill was passed.

Mr. Singeltary presented this resolution, not from any feeling of opposition to the Eastern or Western extension, which he came here determined to support, but from a conviction that it was improper to pass these bills until a revenue bill had been acted upon. He wished it to be understood, that as a matter of principle, he could not support these extension bills, if they were forced through before the revenue bill had been considered in the House.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell opposed the resolution as unjust to the important bills alluded to.

After some remarks from Messrs. Outlaw, Patterson, Singeltary and Barringer, the resolution was rejected—yeas 47, nays 63.

Mr. Phillips presented a resolution in favor of Wilson. Read and referred to the committee on claims.

Mr. G. M. White presented a resolution that the House each day shall take a recess from 2 to 7 o'clock.

Mr. Bogle moved to lay on the table which was adopted—yeas 52, nays 40.

Mr. J. G. Bynum presented a resolution concerning the distribution of the acts of the General Assembly. Adopted.

Mr. Love introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Jonathan Creek and Mountain Turnpike.

Mr. C. W. Williams introduced a bill to incorpate the Yadkin Institute in Yadkin county. Read the first time.

Mr. J. G. Bynum introduced a bill concerning the duties of grand jurors. Read the first time.

The unfinished business of Saturday, being the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad bill, was taken up.

Mr. Singeltary moved to lay on the table which, he withdrew to allow Mr. Baxter to make some remarks in opposition.

Mr. Singeltary having explained his position renewed his motion to lay on the table, which was rejected—yeas 44, nays 65.

Mr. Singeltary being in favor of building the road at the expense of the State, moved to strike out the words "individual subscribers." Rejected.

Mr. Patterson offered an amendment, allowing the road to be intersected by any other Railroad, authorized by the General Assembly, which was accepted by Mr. G. Green.

Mr. McDuffie complained of the undue influence of the North Carolina Railroad in the Legislature, and commented on the location of the different railroads of the State, which he considered were, (with the exception of the Wilmington and Charlotte road,) so located as to be of but little advantage to the State. His object was to have the extension made from Warsaw to Beaufort, and thereby instead of having one Coal Depot at Goldsboro', there would be three, one each at Fayetteville, Wilmington and Beaufort. Mr. McDuffie read a statement of the population, trade, and resources of Cumberland county. Argued at great length on the injustice done to his section of the country, and entered into a calculation to prove that Wilmington was equal to Beaufort as a seaport, if given the necessary encouragement to improve her resources.

Mr. J. G. Bynum regretted he could not vote for the bill, and stated his reasons.

Mr. G. Green replied to the objections of Mr. McDuffie.

The bill passed—Yeas 88, nays 22.

On motion of Mr. Humphrey, the special order of the day, on the bill to incorporate the Railroad from Beaufort to Fayetteville, was postponed to Monday next at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Dortch moved to take up the bill incorporating the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad company. Adopted—yeas 63, nays 48.

The House took a recess until 3 o'clock.

Evening Session.

The House concurred in the repert of the committee of conference on the amendments to the bill concerning criminal proceedings.

The following engrossed bills from the Senate were read the first time, and the rules being suspended were read the second and third times and passed: a bill concerning partitions; a bill concerning quarantine; a bill concerning internal improvements; a bill concerning seamen was indefiinitely postponed.

The following bills and resolutions were read the third time and passed: a bill to incorporate the Madison and Virginia plankroad company; a bill concerning the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad company. (Title changed to Wilmington and Roanoke); a bill to incorporate the Trent River Navigation company; a bill to grant certain lands to the United States for light house purposes; on motion of Mr. Holland the bill to incorporate the Shelby Railroad company was made the order of the day on Friday next at 11 o'clock; a bill to authorize the erection of a dam across Neuse River.

Mr. Whitaker offered an amendment to compel the company to build the dam as directed in the bill, otherwise to become a public nuisance.

Mr. Tomlinson defended the bill and explained at length the circumstances under which the privilege was asked for by his constituents and opposed the amendment.

Mr. Whitaker's amendment was adopted.

On a motion to reconsider the vote, Mr. Mebane advocated the bill without any restriction. After a debate between Messrs. Whitaker, T. H. Williams, J. G. Bynum, Phillips, Mordecai and Dortch, the motion to reconsider was rejected, and the bill as amended passed its third reading.

House adjourned.

For the Standard.

DEEP RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Messrs. Editors: I wish to suggest some of the mutual benefits and collateral effects which might be made to grow out of the completion of the Cape Fear and Deep River improvement, so far as relates to the North Carolina and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroads.

From the former Road to Haywood, on the line of the other improvement, a Railroad could be constructed of about 20 miles in length, and over a beautiful route. That is, in the direct line to the coal fields and the course of Deep River is a continuation of the same line. From Haywood to the nearest developed portion of the coal fields is only ten miles by land, and some 12 or 15 by water (Deep River,) and that portion of the river is exempt from any difficulty as to foundations for locks and dams, &c., as to abutments the river bed being on hard rock, and the banks being rock bluffs where the dams are located. On this portion of the river a canal ¾ of a mile long, and 3 dams with locks will effect the navigation, and more than half the work is done.

And now let me ask why may not a simple, cheap and efficient communication be made between the North Carolina Railroad and the coal fields by constructing a railroad 20 miles long and then using the river? The freight boats used by the river company are 17½ feet wide, 108 feet long, and of 130 tons burden. It is easily perceived, therefore, that two railroad tracks could be made on such boats, so that at least 6 ordinary freight cars might run on each boat. A freight car is about 24 feet long, 8 feet wide, and can bear from eight to fifteen tons, and a simple calculation, therefore, will verify my statements. This would obviate the loss incident to transhipping coal, and save the cost of building 10 or 20 miles of railroad. Other plans to avoid transhipping, and perhaps better ones, might be devised, and I merely suggest this one to show its feasibility, and how tightly it would tax engineering skill to accomplish it. I can see but one difficulty in this plan, which is that of bringing the track on land and those on the boats to a level, owing to the rise and fall of the water in the river. This, however, is easily overcome, as it is a mere matter of mechanism. Were it insurmountable, however, it could be avoided by extending the road two miles up Deep River to the canal, where the water will always be uniform. To show further the advantages of this plan, I will state that Deep River is very crooked through the coal formation, and cuts through it every mile or two, so that the mines are nearly equally divided on the opposite sides of the river. To reach them all by a railroad would, therefore, require several bridges across the river at these crooks; whereas, the river navigation would be accessible to them all. And the advantages of this plan would not be confined to Deep River and the coal fields, but would apply equally well to the Cape Fear River, and to all other articles of commerce; and in that view it would open a fine communication between the North Carolina Railroad and Fayetteville, and between the latter place and Raleigh. A plank road, too, is now being built (and several miles done) from Pittsboro' to Haywood; and that too, would become a feeder to both the railroad and the river. In fact, the three improvements would cooperate each to the benefit of the other, and all to the advantage of the North Carolina, and Raleigh & Gaston Railroads, and to the coal fields, and thus indirectly to the whole State. As to the want of water in Deep River to perform the service thus suggested, the question is no longer an open one with those who are informed on the subject. I venture the assertion, that with good tight dams, (which can be easily made,) the supply of water in Deep River would be sufficient to pass a boat evey five minutes through the year.

CIVIS.

☞ We learn that Gov. Bragg has notified the members of the Council of State, to meet in this City on the 5th of next month.

The Kembles are Coming. This unrivalled groupe of Metropolitan Minstrels will appear in a few days in Raleigh. *Look out for them!*

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24, 1855.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Our readers are referred to the proceedings in to-day's paper, from Thursday to Monday inclusive.

The two Houses, it will be observed, are earnestly engaged on questions of much interest and importance.

The confident calculation of many of the members is, that they will be able to complete the business before them and adjourn by the 10th or 15th of February.

MORE PROOF.

We will give in our next a most pointed and important article from the New York Herald, *one of the organs of Know-Nothingism*, which shows the abolition and freesoil character of the so-called American party in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts; and we present further proof to this effect from the Albany correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, one of the soundest and most reliable prints in the Northern States:

"Albany, Jan. 10, 1855.

William H. Seward will be re-elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of New York by a decisive vote. Without any predilection for the present representative of the State in the National Legislature, on a calm and impartial review of the field on which the action is to be fought, and of the troops that are to engage in the conflict, I can arrive at no other conclusion. The enemies of Mr. Seward —I mean his bitter political opponents in the ranks of his own party—have, or affect to have, much confidence in their ability to defeat him; and will certainly make desperate and determined efforts to compass his present downfall, in the expectation that no resurrection awaits him in the future, if now consigned to the political tomb. But it seems to me that their hopes are built upon sand. The fact is they lean entirely upon the Know-Nothing sentiment in the Legislature, and fondly believe that those who have bound themselves to the mysterious order will sacrifice all personal feelings and all party prejudice to its requirements. They will soon discover how fallacious are such hopes.

Political Know Nothingism, like political temperance, is good enough when useful as an element of success in an election; but is cast aside and disregarded when no longer needful. Three-fourths of the Whig Know Nothings in the Assembly are men who have for years been intimately identified with the Seward faction of the party. Freesoil Whiggery is the altar at which they worship. In a majority of instances they have not for a moment swerved from their allegiance to Mr. Seward, and have only carried on a flirtation with Know Nothingism for the purpose of securing their own election and aiding in his."

☞ We observe that the last Warrenton News praises in glowing terms, D. A. Barnes, Esq., federalist, of Northampton, and refers to him as the probable opponent of the Hon. Henry M. Shaw, for Congress. Now, Mr. Barnes is a gentleman and a man of talents, but he is a federalist of the old school, and we do not see what is to be gained by complimentary allusions to him by a Democratic paper, to the neglect or prejudice of Dr. Shaw or any other Democrat. The News has recently also been eulogizing Mr. Badger. Why is this? Do leading Democrats ever receive justice even at the hands of Whig Editors? We do not seek a controversy with the News, but we ask leave to remind that paper of the fact that Democracy may lose something, while it can gain nothing by the course it has adopted in this respect.

☞ We refer to the Commons proceedings of Thursday last for the bold and manly movement by Mr. Badham, of Chowan, against the secret Order of Know Nothings. That a decided majority of the House approve the Resolution, there can, we suppose, be no doubt; but some of the Democratic members, not being prepared for the movement, and prefering some other mode of action in opposition to the Order, voted to lay the Resolution on the table. But however this may be, Mr. Badham is entitled to the thanks of the people generally for this demonstration. We believe, with him, that no quarters ought to be given, now or hereafter, to this selfish, exclusive, anti-republican association.

☞ We shall lay before our readers in our next the recent Speech of the Hon. Asa Biggs on the subject of internal improvements. Col. Biggs has discussed the subject with his accustomed clearness and ability, and his views will be found worthy of attentive consideration.

It is not to be expected that Democrats can precisely agree with Democrats, or Whigs with Whigs on this subject, especially as to the details involved. All agree that the system of improvements should be prosecuted—all have in view the prosperity and the best interests of the State. Let us us, then, not fall out with each other by the way. It is impossible—and it would not be politic, if possible—to establish any system or any rule as to details as a test on the subject of internal improvements.

Goldsborough Tribune. We have received the first number of the Tribune, a paper established at Goldsborough by Robinson & Barclift, and edited by William Robinson, Esq. The Tribune is neatly printed, and the selections and editorials are interesting and in good taste. We are gratified to find our friend Robinson again in the chair. His labors must prove valuable, as they have heretofore done to the cause.

☞ We take pleasure in stating that Jesse H. Adams, of Wilson, Edgecomb county, is *not* the J. H. Adams whose letter we published a few weeks ago. Mr. Adams, of Wilson, we learn, is a gentleman and a scholar; and as he has paid in advance for his paper, we do not doubt it. We did not think of him at the time we published the letter, or we should have exonerated him.

☞ We learn that the store house of R. M. Brown, Esq., of New Hill, Wake, was broken open on the night of the 5th instant, and all his money, ($214 50) with the exception of some silver change, stolen. This is a serious loss to a worthy man. We trust that the villian or villians will be ferreted out and brought to punishment.

United States Senators Hon. John Slidell has been unanimously nominated for re-election by the Democrats of the Legislature of Louisana.

Gov. Baker, of New Hampshire, has appointed John S. Wells to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Norris.

Aids to the Governor.—Gov. Bragg has appointed the following gentlemen as his Aids, with the rank of Colonel:

W. L. Kennedy, of Beaufort.
John W. Cunningham, of Person.
M. J. McDuffie, of Cumberland.
Jno. G. Yancey, of Madison.

Death of Mrs. Stanly. Among the deaths recently at San Francisco, we find the name of Mrs. Julia Stanly, wife of the Hon. Edward Stanly, formerly of this State.

From our Washington Correspondent.

Washington, Jan. 20, 1855.

Judicial Reform Bill postponed—Increased per dieu Bill—Bounty Land Bill—Pacific R. R.—Slave and free labor—Prosperity at the South—Sam—An Indian War—Resignation of Mr. Soule, and appointment of Mr. Breckenridge—False Rumors—The War.

The past week, although a busy one in both Houses of Congress, has not witnessed the accomplishment of much legislation. The bill to reform the judicial system of the United States was under consideration for several days, when, on Thursday, finding that none of the plans proposed met the views of the Senate, it was agreed to drop the hole matter and to postpone further consideration until December next. No further effort will, therefore, be made during this session to effect a reform in the judiciary, although it was agreed on all sides that some change in the present system was urgently required by the interests of the country. The business of the Supreme Court has increased so much that there is not time sufficient to transact it promptly, the Judges of that Court, according to the present organization, being required to perform the duties of the Circuit Court. To relieve them from this duty would enable them to devote themselves exclusively to Supreme Court business, but then they would lose the advantages supposed to accrue from a participation in the Circuit Courts; and to increase the number of Judges would render the Supreme Court too numerous a body. No plan was proposed avoiding the various difficulties that seem to surround the subject.

Mr. Badger's bill to increase the compensation of members of Congress by an addition of fifty per cent. to their per diem, and also increasing the pay of United States Judges, has also been laid on the table. The proposition relative to the pay of members of Congress, was struck out; when it was proposed to give them a salary of $2,500 per annum; this was also rejected by a vote of 15 for, and 29 against it. The bill was then tabled, to await the action of the Senate on the Judiciary bill; and as this has also been tabled, it is probable that the increased compensation bill will not be taken up again during this session.

The Bounty Land bill has also been up for consideration in the Senate, but final action has not yet been reached. It is said that the convention of old soldiers, designed as it was by its managers, to operate immediately on Congress, has had the effect to injure the prospects of its passage. It is quite probable that this bill will also be laid over for consideration at the next session of Congress.

The attention of the House has been almost exclusively devoted to the Pacific Railroad Bill; one or two speeches on other subjects having been delivered incidentally. Up to last night, final action had not been reached, although the impression prevails, derived from several incidental votes, that the bill will pass in some shape or other. There are two or three different and conflicting plans however, and the friends of each may not be willing to combine to carry through any one, although it has been attempted by Mr. Dunbar's bill, providing for the construction of three roads, the Northern, Central and Southern. Of course these are grand schemes of speculation, based upon liberal appropriations by Congress of alternate sections of lands extending twelve miles on each side of the proposed roads. Although Mr. Benton has hitherto advocated assistance by the General Government to this road, he maintains now that individual enterprise is fully equal to the undertaking. It is understood that a stage line is to be established within a year across the plains, and Government is now solicited to construct a military road costing $2,000,000, for government purposes, as well as for private use; it is urged, and with reason, that this stage line will be succeeded by a railroad so soon as the demands of commerce make it a necessity.

A controversy has been going on between Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, and Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, involving the question of slave and free labor, and of their relative advantages, the argument being based principally upon the statistics of Georgia and Ohio; the two regarded as the most prosperous and best examples of the slave and free States. I think Mr. Stephens fully sustains the conclusions so well stated and maintained by Elwood Fisher on a former occasion, of the superiority of the South in wealth, general prosperity and freedom from crime. It is an interesting question, and the more it is discussed the better for the South. It is only necessary for this labor question to be thoroughly understood to satisfy reasonable men of the many advantages of the South over the North. There is not that manufacturing prosperity at the South, but in agriculture, the basis of the prosperity of the country, that section has wonderfully the advantage, arising entirely from the reliability of the labor there employed. Although distress prevails at the North, and commercial convulsions have deprived many of bread, labor being too abundant, at the South negroes are hiring at an unprecedented high price, and labor, slave labor, is in demand.

Mr. Boyce on Monday evening delivered his views in opposition to the acquisition of Cuba, and one or two speeches have also discussed the native American doctrines. "Sam," as common parlance has it, has assumed quite imposing dimensions, and finds a conspicuous place in the message of several Know Nothing Governors, who lay down an American platform of the amplest dimensions.

During the week the President sent in a message recommending the calling out of 3,000 volunteers to aid in the defence of the frontier. It is believed that a general Indian war is imminent, and that all the Western tribes are about to make common cause in the extirmination of the emigrants on the outskirts of civilization. The rapid peopling of Kansas and Nebraska has caused great alarm among them, foreseeing the inevitable result, that they will ultimately be crowded out, and their hunting grounds surrendered to the plough of the pale-faces. These volunteers will be similar to the celebrated Texan Rangers, and much more efficient in this irregular warfare than regular troops.

The resignation of Mr. Soule as Minister to Spain, and the appointment of Mr. Breckenridge to succeed him, took every one by surprise here, not in the secrets of the government. The action of the Spanish Chambers being regarded as decisive against the possible acquisition of Cuba at the present time, Mr. Soule probably regarded his mission at an end.—The appointment of Mr. Breckenridge gives great satisfaction to every one. He is one of the most eloquent and able men in the House, and represents in that body, Democrat as he is, Mr. Clay's old district, having a large and decided Whig majority.

If you should see anything as to the retirement of any member of the Cabinet, you may set it down as the manufacture of some of those letter-writers so graphically described the other day by Mike Walsh. Such reports are put in circulation regularly once a month. Unless some change of purpose is determined upon, there is no probability that any change of Cabinet officers will occur during the present administration.

As usual, a word about the war. The siege of Sebastapol is at a stand still, some efforts at a diplomatic arrangement are in progress at Vienna, and John Bull's enlistment of foreigners to serve in the Crimea, has not secured a single volunteer. Prussia and Switzerland have forbidden their citizens to enlist, and the same is true in substance of Spain and Portugal. Englishmen do not like to volunteer to be sacrificed before Sebastopol. The London Times accuses Lord Raglan of inefficiency, and assails the ministry with a good deal of fury. The Times reflects the opinions of the English people, and it is fair to conclude that they are pretty well disgusted with the war and mean to make the Cabinet a sort of scape goat. The sufferings of the English troops before Sebastopol are horrible.

During the session of the House to-day the Pacific Railroad bill was ordered to its engrossment by a vote of 104 to 97. The final vote will be taken on Monday. The bill as it stands is an incongruous affair, and authorizes the construction of one trunk road from San Francisco acros the mountains with three branches, one to Memphis and two Northwards of that point. It is hoped that the bill may yet fail on its final passage. It not only invades the sovereignty of several States, but is the grandest scheme of speculation yet attempted to be fastened upon the Government.

MECKLENBURG.

☞ We are indebted to Hon. D. S. Reid, Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Hon. T. L. Clingman, Hon. S. H. Rogers, Hon. H. M. Shaw, and Hon. S. A. Douglas for useful public documents.

Affairs in the South.

Columbia, Jan. 18. The New Orleans papers of Sunday have been received. The Mobile Register says that the know-nothing convention lately in session at that place has adjourned without making a gubernatorial nomination. They adjourned to meet again in April.

Another gold mine has been discovered near Augusta, Georgia.

State Convention of Know Nothings.

Louisville, Jan. 18. The Know Nothing Convention met here to-day for the nomination of State officers. Humphrey Marshal, Col. J. S. Williams, and other prominent politicians were present.

Fire at New York.

New York, Jan. 19. Four buildings were burnt between midnight and two o'clock this morning.—All in the Bowery.

MARRIED.

On the 8th instant, by the Rev. J. B. Dods, of New York, Mr. L. D. Starke, Editor of the Democratic Pioneer, to Miss E. F. Marchant, daughter of Dr. G. C. Marchant, of Currituck County, N. C.

Near Rockingham, Richmond County, on Tuesday evening, the 9th inst. by the Rev. Robert S. Ledbetter, Thomas C. Leak to Miss Patty, daughter of Maj. Wall, Esq.

In Stokes county on Thursday 11th January, by Rev. Robert W. Hill, Mr. William P. Pierson, to Miss N. A. Vaughn, eldest daughter of Wiatt Vaughn, Esq.

In Johnston county, on the 11th instant, by W. Earp Esq., Mr. W. Bunn to Miss Jane Hinton.

DIED,

In this City, on the 20th inst., of Scarlet Fever, Jessie Gertrude, infant daughter of Frank. I. and Jane Wilson, aged one year and 17 days.

Her troubles on earth were brief; her joys in Heaven are eternal.

North-Carolina Six Per Cent. State Stocks.

Treasury Department, Raleigh, N. C., }
December 25, 1854. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M. of the 31st January next, for the purchase of *three hundred and seventy thousand dollars* in Bonds, running thirty years. These bonds are issued by the State of North Carolina for the construction of the North Carolina Railroad; and in addition to the faith of the State, all the Stock held by the State in said Road, and the dividends arising from said stock, are pledged for their redemption.

Proposals will also be received, at the same time, for the purchase of *eighty thousand dollars* in Bonds, running ten years, issued by the same authority, for the construction of the Weldon and Gaston Railroad, and the improvement of the navigation of the Neuse and Tar rivers.

Both classes of Bonds are, by express enactment, exempted from taxation for any purpose.

They will bear date the first day of January, 1855, and will have coupons attached for the interest at six per cent per annum, payable the first days of January and July, in each year. Both interest and principal will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New York, unless where the purchaser prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of North Carolina.

They will be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each. Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "*Proposals for North Carolina Stocks*"—to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.; and will distinguish in their bids the particular class of Bonds for which they bid. They will also state at what point and what kind of funds they propose to pay.

The bids will be opened at 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 31st January next, in the presence of the Governor, the Secretary and Comptroller of State, and of G. W. Mordecai, President of the Bank of the State of North Carolina

The undersigned reserves the right of accepting such bids in whole or in part as may be deemed most advantageous to the State.

Successful bidders will be required, as soon as informed of the acceptance of their bids, to deposite in Bank the amount of their bids, with the accrued interest from the first of January, 1855, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of North Carolina. This deposite may be made in the Bank of the Republic, New York—the Bank of the State of North Carolina—or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

Documents showing the great resources of the State, and the small amount of her indebtedness may be had at this office, or on application to Messrs. Brown and DeRossette, City of New York.

D. W. COURTS,
Pub. Treas. of N. Carolina.

December 29, 1854. 11—td.

NORTH CAROLINA, GRANVILLE COUNTY. The undersigned having been appointed Commissioners by the Court of Pleas nud Quarter Sessions of said County, to distribute the effects of James Nuttall, an insolvent debtor, amongst his creditors, upon claims prior to the filing of his schedule, on the 20th July, A. D. 1833, hereby give notice to all such creditors to present their respective claims, properly authenticated, before them at the Superior Court Clerk's office, in Oxford, on Saturday the 17th February next, when and where the undersigned will examine and pass upon the same. And the said James Nutall is also hereby notified to attend, if he shall see fit.

JAS. C. COOPER, } *Com.*
EUGENE GRISSOM. }

January 19, 1855. 17—4t.
[Pr. Ad'v. $1 75.]

DISSOLUTION. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day retired from the Wholesale Grocery and General Commission and Forwarding Business, Messers. Baker and Barraud succeeding them in the General Commission Business.

They avail themselves of this opportunity to thank their friends for the patronage extended to the , and beg leave earnestly to recommend their successors to the confidence and employment of their friends and the public generally.

WILSON & GRICE.

Portsmouth, Va. Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE UNDESIGNED HAVE this day entered into Co-Partnership under the firm and style of BAKER AND BARRAUD, as successors to Messrs. Wilson and Grice, for the purpose of conducting Produce Brokerage and General Commission Business, for which purpose they have taken the large Warehouse occupied by Wilson and Grice.

They solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally, assuring them that all business entrusted to their care shall have prompt and personal attention.

WM. J. BAKER, of North Carolina.
THOS. L. BARRAUD, of Virginia.

Portsmouth, Va., Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

WATER POWER ON NEUSE RIVER EIGHT MILES EAST OF RALEIGH, AND FOUR FROM THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The subscriber is desirous to sell his water power across the Neuse River, known as the Stone and Cobb Mills, where there is an abundance of water at all seasons of the year, and a sufficient supply of rock at the old dam to build a new one.

Ten feet of water can be obtained with a dam eight feet high.

Should it be preferred to form a Company for manufacturing purposes, I am willing to become a member with a good and substantial Company of gentlemen.

If a Company is formed it is desirous that it should be done soon, as I have this day begun to rebuild the old dam across the river.

WM. R. POOLE.

January 22, 1855. 18—tf.

HOLLY SPRING HIGH SCHOOL.

A. H. DOWELL, *Principal.*

MR. DOWELL IS A GENTLEMAN OF HIGH MENTAL and moral character, and several years experience as a Teacher, under whose supervision the Spring Session of the School will open 29th January and continue five months.

Tuition per Session $6, $9, and $12 according to advancement.

Board in good families can be obtained for $5 50 or $6 per month.

D. B. HOLLAND, R. Sec'y.

January 22, 1855. 18—6t.

ASBURY ACADEMY.—THIS ACADEMY IS situated in the country, six miles west of Raleigh, near the N. C. R. R. The location is remarkably healthy and desirable in every point of view. Board can be had at respectable houses near the academy at $6 per month. The terms for tuition are,

For Elementary English branches,	$10 00
" Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography,	12 50
" Higher English branches,	15 00
" Classics,	20 00

Students charged from date of entrance.

The first session commenced January 16, 1855.

A. R. MILLER, *Principal.*

January 20, 1955. 17—

LOST OR MISLAID.—A NOTE OF $25 AGAINST M. A. Penderghast, James Murray security, payable to Julia A. Carter, and dated January 1st, 1853. All persons are forwarned from trading for said note.

CASWELL POLLARD,
Ex'r of Julia A. Carter, dec'd.

January 22, 1855. 18—1lpd.

F. L. BOND
[illegible]
DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
SOFAS, CHAIRS,
BEDSTEADS &c.
[illegible]

COTTON SEED OIL.—ALL PERSONS WISHING to purchase Cotton Seed Oil will please forward their orders to

ANDREW J. TERRELL.

Raleigh, Jan. 19, 1855. 17—

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC and Repository of Useful Knowledge for the year 1855, just received and for sale by

WARREN L. POMEROY.

Jan. 19, 1855.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the first session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.

AN ACT to establish certain Post-Roads.

WISCONSIN.—(Continued.)

From Sheboygan, by Sheboygan Falls, Plymouth, Green Bush, Dotyville, Empire, and Taycheeda, to Fond du Lac

From Sheboygan, by Sheboygan Falls, Union River, Cascade, Beechwood, New Fane, and Auburn, to Theresa

From Shullsburg, by Benton, Hasle Green, and Fairplay, to Dubuque

From Summerset to Crab Orchard

From Stevens' Point, by Eau Plein, and Little Bulls Falls, to Wausau

From Stoughton, by Albion, Yeotsa, and Lima, to Whitewater

From Watertown, by Emmett, Clyman, Oak grove, Juneau, Burnett, and Chester, to Waupun

From Watertown, by Hubbelville, Portland, Waterloo, Hanchetville, and Sun Prairie, to Madison

From Watertown, by Hustisford, Horicon, Maysvilla, Farmersville, Le Roy, and Avoca, to Fond du Lac

From Watertown, by Emmett, Clyman, Oak grove, Beaver Dam, Waushara, Waupun, Rock River, and Lamartine, to Fond du Lac

From Watertown, by Milford, Aztalan, Lake mills, Newtown Corners, Deerfield, and Cottage grove, to Madison

From Waukesha, by Howard, Delafield, and Summit, to Oconomowoc

From Waukesha, by Waterville, Golden Lake, Crowder's Corners, Rome and Helenville, to Jefferson

From Waukesha, by Pewaukee, Lisbon, Menominee Falls, and Friestadt, to Cedarburg

From Waukesha, by Pewaukee, Merton, Monches, Hartford, Iron Ridge, Maysville, Farmersville, Leroy, Oakfield, and Avoca, to Fond du Lac

From Waukesha, by South Genesee, Muckwanago, Waterford, Rochester, Burlington, Wheatland, Richmond, Illinois, Solon mills, and Ringwood, to McHenry

From Waupun, by Alto, Luzerne, Fairwater, Metomen, Ceresco, and Dartford, to Berlin

From Waupun, by Springvale, Rosendale, and Bothello, to Oshkosh

From Waupun, by Springvale, West Rosendald, and Weaunee, to Waukan

From Waushara, by Mackford, to Berlin

From Waushara, by Napasha, Grandville, Lake Maria, Kingston, Marquette, Princeton, Pleasant Valley, La Cot, St Maria, Neshkorro, and Lincoln, to Ployer

From Wansan to Shawano, on Wolf River

From Wansan to Clear Water

From White Water, by Cold Spring, Fort Atkinson, Oakland, Christiana, Utica, Cambridge, and Door creek, to Madison

From West Bend, by Cedar creek, and Schlisingerville, to Monches

From West Bend, by Barton, Scott, Adell, and Hingham, to Sheboygan Falls

From Wynoski, by Mitchell, Rathburn, Oceola, and Alcove, to Fond du Lac

MISSOURI

From Alexandria to Winchester

From Alexandria, by St Francisville, Kossouth, and Athens, to Farmington, Iowa

From Alexandria to Linden, *via* the county seats of Clark, Scotland, Schuyler, Putnam, Mercer, Harrison, and Gentry

From Alexandria, by St Francisville, Waterloo, Ashton, Eldorado, Arbelo, Memphis, Middle Fabbie, and Cherry grove, to Lancaster

From Apple creek, by Wittenburg, Wood, and Spruce's Ferry, to Murphysboro', Ill

From Arrow Rock to Old Jefferson

From Arrow Rock, by Jonesboro', Ridge Prairie, and Heath's creek, to Georgetown

From Ashley, by Bowling Green, to Louisiana

From Athens to Fairview

From Auburn, by New Hope, to Lost creek

From Beehive to Maysville

From Benton to Commerce

From Benton, by Cypress, to Charleston

From Bethany to Decatur, Iowa

From Bethany to Gallatin

From Bloomington to St John, by Rice's Ferry, and Milan

From Bloomington, by Coulter's Store, and Penney's, to Huntsville

From Bloomington, by Mechanicsburg, Wyandotte, and Linneus, to Chillicothe

From Bloomington, by Vienna, to Edina

From Booneville, by Pilot grove, Pleasant Green, Co'd Neck, Georgetown, Bee Branch, Cook's Store, and Bagdad, to Lexington

From Booneville, by Lamine, Arrow Rock, Bryan, Marshall, Mount Hope, Dover, Lexington, Wellington, Sibley, and Fort Osage, to Independence

From Booneville, by Old Franklin and Franklin, to Fayette

From Booneville, by Conner's mills, to Gooch's Mills

From Booneville, by Gooche's mills and Midway, to Pisgah

From Booneville, by Bel-air, Vermont, Round Hill, and Felix, to Versailles

From Booneville, by Boon's Lick, to Glasgow

From Bolivar, by Hermansville, and Weableau, to Oceola

From Bolivar, by Halfways, to Buffalo

From Bolivar, to Fremont, by Fair Play, and Bear creek

From Bolivar, to Sarcoxie, by Orleans, Crisp Prairie, Greenfield, King's Point, Spring River, and Bower's Mill

From Bowling Green, by Vannoy's Mills, and Hickory creek, to Mexico

From Brunswick, by Yellow creek, to Linneus

From Brunswick, by Utica, to Gallatin

From Brunswick, by Compton's Ferry, Little Compton, and Fairland, to Chillicothe

From Brunswick to Bloomington

From Caledonia, by Iron Mountains, Farmington, Kinkead, Mine, La Motte, Fredericktown, Paton, White Water, and Jackson, to Cape Girardeau

From Caledonia, by Munger's mills, Lesterville, Logan's creek, and Henpeck, to Van Buren

From Carthage, by Diamond grove, to Neosho

From California, by Round Hill, Gilroy, Mount Carmel, Otterville, and Arrator, to Pleasant Green

From Canton, by Tully, Prairie, Oakley, Fairmount, Memphis, Middle Fabbie, and Cherry grove, to Lancaster

From Cap-au-Gris, by Chantilly, Troy, Haw Point, Covington, and King's mills, to Danville

From Cape Girardeau, by Benton. Pleasant Plains, and Ogden, to New Madrid

From Carrollton, by Utica, to Chillicothe

From Cassville, by Noah Boone's, to Neosho

From Cassville, by King's Prairie, to Mount Vernon

From Cave Spring, by Hartsville, and Red Bud, to Rockbridge

From Columbia to Nashville

From Cape Hill, by Basin Knob, and Bluff Springs, to Big creek

From Chillicothe, by Spring Hill, and Clear Creek, to Gallatin

From Columbia, by Youngers, and Salt River, to Mexico

From Chillicothe, by Utica, Kingston, Plum creek, and Beehive, to Plattsburg

From Clifton, by Herculaneum, Selma, Rush Tower. Isle au Bois, St Genevieve, St Mary, Perryville, and Apple creek, to Jackson

From Clinton, by Lucas, Elk Fork, and Butler, to West Point

From Clinton, by Post Oak, to Warrensburg

From Clinton, by Deep Water, Spruce, and Pleasant Gap, to Papinsville

From Clinton, by Browning's Ferry, and Clay, to Oceola

From Crab Orchard, by Prospect Hill, and Haines, to Plattsburg

From Doniphan to Martinsburg

From Danville to Mexico

From Ellsworth, by Roubideux, to Hartsville

From Eleven Points to Jackson, Ark., by Hesterly's

From Eminence to Thomasville

From Erie to Buffalo

From Erie to Oakland, by Lebanon

From Erie, by Lebanon, Jericho, Hazlewood, Cowskin, and Big Beaver, to Forsyth

From Fayette. by Boonsboro, to Arrow Rock

From Fulton, by Concord, Mexico, and Long Branch, to Paris

From Fairview to High Point, Johnson county

From Farmington, by Big River Mills, Silver Springs, Avoca, and Argyle, to Hillsboro

From Fulton, by Reform, to Portland

From Fulton, by Millersburg, Columbia, Rockport, and Fayette, to Glasgow

From Fulton, by St Aubert, to Lion

From Forsyth, by Cape Fear, to Cassville

From Forsyth to Carrollton, Ark

From Forsyth, by Big Beaver creek, to Hartsville

From Forsyth, by North Fork, to Rockbridge

From Fredericktown to Lowndes, by Milldam, Duvall, and Bollingers

From Fredericktown, by Cold Water, Greenville, Cane creek, Martinsburg, Hick's Ferry, Ark., Crossin's Store, Hanauer's Store, Fourche, Dumas, Pocahontas, and Black's Ferry, to Jackson

From Frankfort, to Florida, by Spencersburg, Madisonville, and Lick creek

From Fremont to Fort Scott

From Gentry Court House, by Alanthus grove, Sweet Home, Maryville, and Hallas Ferry, to Linden

From Georgetown to Marshall, by Longwood

From Georgetown, by Windsor and Calhoun, to Clinton

From Georgetown, by Fairview, Knobnoster, Warrensburg, Globe, and Big creek, to Harrisonville

From Georgetown to Spring Garden

From Georgetown, by Spring Fork, to Cole Camp

From Glasgow, by Roanoke, Mount Airy, Huntsville, Milton, Madison, Paris, Florida, Indian creek, Saline, and Pigeon creek, to Hannibal

From Glasgow to Bloomington

From Glasgow, by Keytesville, Brunswick, Pleasant Park, Manlius, Dewitt, Carrollton, Round grove, Richmond, Crab Orchard, and Woodford, to Liberty

From Glasgow, by Cambridge, Petra, Miami, and Cow creek, to Marshall

From Greenfield, by Turnback, Mount Vernon, and Hall, to Cane creek

From Greenville, by Otter creek, and Greenwood Valley, to Van Buren

From Green Top, in Schuyler county, by Hartford, to Centreville, in Iowa

From Hannibal, by Palmyra, Hester, La Grange, Canton, Tully, and Alexandria, to Keokuck

From Hannibal to Fayette, by Florida, Paris, and Huntsville

From Hannibal, by Hanson, Sharpsburg, and Somerset, to Paris

From Hannibal, by West Ely, to Shelbyville

From Hannibal to Naples, Ills

From Hannibal to Quincy, Ills

From Hannibal to St Josephs

From Harrisonville, by West Point, and Marvel, to Papinsville

From Hartsville, by Big Beaver creek, to Forsyth

From Hartford to Milan

From Herman, by Gasconade Ferry, Fredericksburg, and Bailey's creek, to Linn

From Herman, by Merrimac Iron Works, and Licking, to Houston

From Hermitage, by Buffalo, to Hartsville

From Hillsboro, by Morse's Mills, to Grubbville

From Houston, by Stanford, and Hickory Spring, to Rockbridge

From Houston to Thomasville

From Houston, by Philadelphia, to Shelbyville

From Huntsville, by Smithland and Middle grove, to Madison

From Independence, by Westport, Fort Leavenworth, Fort Kearney, Fort Laramie, Fort Smith, and Green River, to Salt Lake city, (Utah Territory)

From Independence, by Westport, Kansas, Delaware, Fort Leavenworth, Weston, Mo., De Kalb, and Sparta, to St Joseph's

From Independence, by Blue Springs, Stony Point, Oak grove, and Chapel Hill, to Columbus

From Independence by Big Cedar, and Pleasant Hill, to Harrisonville

From Independence, by Wayne city, to Liberty

From Iron Mountain, by Arcadia, Lesterville, Centreville, and Alamode, to Eminence

From Iron Mountain, by Pilot Knobs, Arcadia, and Patterson, to Greenville

From Jackson, by County Seat, Perkin's creek, and Lowndes, to Greenville

From Jackson, by Peoples, and Piketon, to Bloomfield

From Jefferson city, by Westphalia, Mavais, Kinderhook, Spanish Prairie, Maramec, Steelville, Osage, and Harmony, to Caledonia

From Jefferson city, by Russellville, High Point, Versailles, Haw creek, and Cole Camp, to Warsaw

From Jefferson city, by Wm Smith's, Richard Rounden's, and Latham's, to Little Piney, in Pulaski county

From Jefferson city, by Dixonville, Lookout, and California, to Round Hill

From Jefferson city, by Marion, Jamestown, Midway, and Clark's Fork, to Booneville

From Jefferson city to Little Rich Woods

From Jefferson city, by Stone's Port, to Columbia

From Jefferson city, by Stringtown, and Hickory Hill, to Tuscumbia

From Jefferson city, by Dixonville. Look Out, California, and Pisgah

From Kansas, by Wiandotte, Parksville, and Hampton, to Platte city

From Kansas, by Wiandotte city, Neb., Parkville, and Rampton, to Platte city

From Kansas, by Parkville, and Hampton, to Platte city

From Kansas, by Westport, Harrisonville, Papinsville, and Carthage, to Neosho

From Kane, by Gaston, Fairview, Florence, and Council Bluff, to Linden, Mo

From Keytesville to Bee Branch Settlement

From Kingston, by Mirabile, Elmont, Grindstone Point, Maysville, and Gentryville, to Gentry C H

From Kirksville, to Coffeeville, in Adair county

From Kirksville, by Green Top, to Lancaster

From Kirksville to Linneus

From Lebanon, by Long Lane, Buffalo, Shady grove, Pasco, and Hickory Barren, to Springfield

From Lebanon, by Brush creek, Fortner's Hill, St Luke, and St Mark, to Springfield

From Lebanon to Houston

From Lebanon, Ark., by Marshall's Prairie, and Hussaw's Prairie, to Forsyth

From Lancaster, by Chariton Mills, Hartford, and St Johns, to Princeton

From La Grange to Houston

From La Grange to Monticello

From La Grange to Newark

From Lebanon to Waynesville

From Lexington, by Camden, to Richmond

From Lexington, by Renwick's Mills, to Columbus, Warrensburg, Air, Moss, and Tabo, to Lexington

From Lexington, by Anthon, Young's, Elijah Gladick's, Freedom, Kirkpatrick's Mills, and Nobuoster, to Calhoun

From Lexington, by Greeton, Snilar, Chapel Hill, Lone Jack, and Pleasant Hill, to Harrisonville

From Lexington to Georgetown

From Lisle, by Westphalia, Mavais, Pay Down, Kinderhook, Lane's Prairie, Spanish Prairie, Maramec, Steelville, Osage, and Harmony, to Caledonia

From Liberty, by Ridgely, Ringgold, and Camden Point, to Buena Vista

From Liberty to Plattsburg, by Mount Gilead, Paradise, and Carpenter's Store, to Plattsburg

From Liberty, by Barry and Platte city, to Weston

From Little Piney, by Reife and Ellsworth, to Houston

From Little Prairie to Crane creek

From Linneus, by Scotsville, to Milam

From Linneus, by Neveda, to Trenton

From Linneus to Kirksville

From Maramec, by Little Prairie, Little Piney, and Pine Bluff, to Waynesville

From Marshall, by Hazel grove, to Brownsville

From Marshall, by Elm Wood, Blanche, and Elk grove, to Lexington

From Milan, by West Locust, Lewis's Mill, and Judge Johnson's Store, to Princeton

From Miami to Brunswick

From McKinney to Alton

From Memphis, by Pekin, Dr. P. T. Huff's, and Stiles, to Bloomfield, Iowa

From Mexico, by Shy Post, Shamrock, and Flint Point, to Danville

From Mexico, by Littleby, Lick creek, and Madisonville, to New London

From Monticello, by Edina, Timbered Branch, Kirksville, Ninevah, Milan, and Hailey's Mill, to Trenton

From Monticello, by Tully, to Canton

From Monticello, by Colony, to Sand Hill

From Mount Sterling, by Wollam, Jake's Prairie, Argo, Bourbon, Harrison's Mills, and Fourche A. Renault, to Potosi

From Mount Vernon, by Daukle's Store, Ashgrove, and Walnut grove, to Orleans

From Ninevah, by Hartford, to Centreville, Iowa

From Neosho, by Oliver's Prairie, Capse's creek, and Mount Pleasant, to Mount Vernon

From Neosho, by Oliver's Prairie and Hazel Bottom, to Washbourne's Prairie

From Neosho, by Gates, Enterprise, Elk Mills, Honey creek, Maysville, Ark., Double Spring, Baptist Mission, and Sylva, to Boonesboro'

From Neosho, by Harman's Mill, Pineville, and White Rock Prairie, to Bentonville

From Neosho to Albuquerque in New Mexico

From Neosho, by Grand Falls, to Crawford Seminary

From Neosho to Rutledge

From Nevada to Lindley

From New Madrid to Hickman's Bend, Ark., by Point Pleasant, Solitude, Gayoso, and Cottonwood

From New Madrid, to Hickman, Ky

From Oceola, by Roscoe, St Helen, Coplinger's Mills, Fremont, White Hare, Horse creek, and Coon creek, to Carthage

From Oceola, by Chalk Level, Monagaw, Papinsville, and Little Osage, to Fort Scott

From Oceola to Harrisonville

From Oceola, by Jenkin's Bridge, Quincy, and Bledsoe, to Hermitage

From Osage, by Cherry Valley, Short Bend, Montauk Devall, and Licking, to Ellsworth

From Ohio city, by Baldwinsville and Hopewell, to Columbia

From Ohio city to Cairo, Ill

From Owensville to Mount Carmel, Ill

From Palmyra, by Brookeville, Philadelphia, West Springfield, Newark, Bee Ridge, Edina, and Sand Hill, to Memphis

From Palmyra, by Warren, Oakdale, Shelbyville, Hagar's grove, and Ten Mile, to Bloomington

From Palmyra to Marion city

From Paris, by Woodlawn, Woodville, Williamsonville, Bloomington, East Fork, and Newburg, to Kirksville

From Paris to Florida

From Paris, by Greenwood, Walkersville, Shelbyville, and Bethel, to Newark

From Papinsville, by Little Osage, Dry Wood, and Lamar, to Carthage

From Pipinsville, by Eton and White Hare, to Greenfield

From Perryville, by Port Perry, to Chester

From Pinckney, by Loutre Island and Big Spring, to Danville

From Plattsburg, by Castile, Boyer's Settlement, and Rochester, to Savannah

From Prairieville, by Paynesville, to Clarksville

From Princeton, by Bethany, to Gentry Court House

From Princeton, by Middlebury, Trenton, and Grassy creek, to Chillicothe

From Port William, by S. W. Evan's Store, Grubville, and Rucker's Prairie, to Rich Woods

From Quincy, by Humansville, and S Mustain and Son's Store, to Fremont

From Richmond, by Mellville, to Finney's grove

From Richmond, by Knoxville and Kingston, to Gallatin

From Savannah, by Hale's Point, Littsville, and Reindeer, to Maryville

From Richmond, by Union Meeting House and McClain's Mills, to Marquam's Store

From Sarcoxie, by Mount Pleasant, Valley Prairie, and Gad Fly, to Cassville

From Sarcoxie, by Diomond grove, to Blytheville

From Sarcoxie to Carthage

From St Charles, by Wellsburg, Flint Hill, Troy, Old Alexandria, Auburn, Prairieville, Bowling Green Frankfort, and New London, to Hannibal

From St Charles to Mexico

From St Charles, by Hamburg, Missouriton, Augusta, Femme, Osage, and Marthasville, to Pinckney

From St Genevieve, by Avon, to Kinkead

From St Genevieve to Kaskaskia, Ill

From St Genevieve to Farmington

From Short Bend, by Breckenridge's Mills, and Winston, to Eminence

From Shelbyville to Kirksville

From St Joseph, by Savannah, Noddaway, Oregon, Jackson Point, Tarkio, Irish grove, Linden, High creek, McKissack's grove, (Iowa,) Austin, Glenwood, Sidney, and Dawsonburg, to Council Bluffs

From St Joseph's, by Rochester, and Gentryville, to Athens

From St Joseph's, by Walnut Hill, and Rockhouse Prairie, to Plattsburg

From St Joseph's, by Evansville, Maryville, and Victoria, to Gallatin

From St Joseph's, by Sentinel, Rochester, and Gentryville, to Gentry Court House

From St Louis, by St Charles, Augusta, Washington, Pinckney, Hermann, Portland, St Aubert, Jefferson city, Claysville, Marion, Nashville, Rocheport, Booneville, Arrow Rock, Glasgow, Cambridge, Keytesville Landing, Brunswick, Dewitt, Miami, Waverley, Dover Landing, Lexington, Wellington, Camden, Sibley, Liberty, Randolph, Kansas, Parkville, Fort Leavenworth, and Weston, to St Joseph

From St Louis, by Central Creve-Caeur, and Bellemont, to Bonhomme

From St Louis, by Waltonham, Feefee, Bridgeton, St Charles, Cottleville, Naylor's Store, Hickory grove, Warrenton, Camp Branch, High Hill, Danville, Williamsburgh, Jones' Tanyard, Fulton, New Bloomfield, and Hibernia, to Jefferson city

From St Louis, by Clarksville, Cap-au-gris, La Grange, Louisiana, Canton, Hannibal, Tully, Marion city, Quincy, Ill., Alexandria, and Warsaw, to Keokuck, Iowa

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LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Raleigh, January 1, 1855.

A.
Arendall, Dr M F
Avery, T S
Allen, Jas P
Allen, Mrs M B
Allen, Geo B
Allen, Christopher
B.
Betts, Calvin
Browning, Sam'l R
Briggs, Fenner
Baker, S S
Brown, B B
Briscoe, Wm T
Betts, H N
Bell, Jos
Ballard, Jno W 2
Bamford, Thos H 2
Blake, Jno C
Banks, Wm G
Barham, Wm 2
Bond, H F
Boone, Wm
Beckwith, Jno
Broadstreet, Jane
Blake, A M
Ballentine, Wm
Baucom, Rias
Bland, J H 2
Bunch, Henry
Buffalo, B B
C.
Carhart, D M
Cantwell, George
Crocker, Jno
Cooke, Jas N
Cope, Jno
Cocke, W W
Cammach, Jas W
Cunbo, Matthew
Cousins, Miss M
Coleman, Col D
Chavis, Jane
Couch, Thomas
D.
Dupree, Eli
Denton, N V
Dudley, D C
Dyche, J R 2
Davis, Miss C J 2
Dupree, D D
Daly, Patrick
Dana, E B
Duffie, W W
Daniel, Sam'l
E.
Ellen, Rigden
Eastwood, Jas N 2
Ellen, W H
Exum, Miss C 2
Ellington, W J
F.
Franklin, Willis
Fagan, Miss Victoria
Fish, E B
Felton, James
Fish, Mrs Matilda
Ford, Rich'd
Foster, Jas T 5
Fagan, Miss V
G.
Gooch, Mary Ann 2
Gulley, Nathan
Gaylor, E S
Godwin, William
Gunta & Pearson
H.
Hill, Miss M O 2
House, Wm L
Hill, Miss Laura 2
House, S
Harriss, D W
Harriss, Thos D
Houston, J P
Hill, E M
Harp, N S
Hester, Jas G 3
Hicks, W J
Holland, Alsey 3
Hicks, Jackson
Harrison, C A
Holt, Dr P A
Hotzman, Sam'l
Haigh, Chas L
Haywood, D W
Hill, A G
Horton, Henry
Hill, Harden
Hopkins, Wm
Harrison, Miss L
Hicks, Dr. R J
Hayes, Miss Laura
Harrod, Edmund
Howard, J W
J.
Jones, Leroy
Jordon, Joseph
Jones, R H
Jordon, Mrs E M
James, Jno H
Jones, Thomas
Jenks, R H
K.
Knox, Mrs M M 2
King, M A M
King, George
Kelly, Isaac 2
Kannada, Wm
Kelley, Darley
L.
Lilly, Mrs F
Lofland, H
Lee, Wm E
Langdon, S G 3
Langdon, Wm J 3
LeEnge, Mrs C
Lane, Mrs Harriet
Lockard, H
Lankford, Jas A 2
Laughinghouse, Ed
Latimer, Col
M.
McDonald, H
Martin, Wm F
McAdams, Miss S.
McCullers, J J L
Mullins, Sarah
Mayhee, Wm
Morton, Miss J, for Dance
Mitchiner, Miss S
Mills, Miss Caroline
McKay, A, or heirs
Mullins, Mrs M
Mooniham, Martha
Medes, Albert
Mills, Miss Emily
McNair & Nichols
Mordway, Thos M
Michiner, Jack
McCullers & Clayton
Moore, Edward
McCullers, Mrs S
Markens, E
Moore, Miss M A
McDougall, Alex
Maynard, H P
Mullins, W H
Murray, T
Morgan & Williams
Murray, William
N.
Nichols, Elbert J
Nichols, Dudley
Nichols, Joseph 2
Nicklers, Mrs P
O.
Outlaw, Dr J B
Overby, Wm E
P.
Pearson, Mrs Emily
Pope, R C
Pearce, Wm H
Pender, Miss Kate
Pepperoon, W
Parrish, Justice
Pamerder, M P
Passmore, B
Person, Col Sam'l J
Parrish, Rasman
Paschal, W W 2
Partea, J C
R.
Rogers, Willie
Ray, P J
Ray, Miss D S
Richardson, Wm H
Riddle, Wm 2
Ruffin, jr., Thomas
Reed, Edward
S.
Shaw, Dr Henry
Smith, Perrin B
Smith, Ed A
St Sing, James
Sussdoff, E F
Smith, Wm
Shepherd, Fall
Saunders, Craty
Seymour, John
Scott, Wm
Stone, S A
Stephenson, Geo S
Spruill, B A
Smith, Edward
Salmoner, W H
Stanly, Ed R
Smith, Joseph
Stallings, Jas B
Sawes & Co
Smith, Alex R
T.
Thompson, Columb
Turner, Simon 2
Thomas, Chas R 2
Turner, J W
Tomlinson, Wm
Thornton, A L
Turner, W & R H
Tabon, Miss Martha
U.
Upchurch, B
W.
Williams, C W
Webster, M L
Whitaker, Jno R
Williams, Mrs J 2
Whitfield, J D
Weathers, Miss M
Wright, Vincent
Whitaker, Thadeus
Walton, Jos A 2
Williams, Martha
Winne, Miss M C 2
Wharton, Mrs Benj
Weathers, Miss M J
Williams, David
Washington, Jno C
Worsham, W
Y.
Young, James
Young, Thomas 2
Young, Miss Mary
Young, Miss L
Young, Thomas D

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. WM. WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh, Jan. 2, 1855. 1055—w3w.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,

Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of

Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

THE STATE FAIR!

HARDING'S EXHIBITION!!!

E. L. HARDING WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform those contemplating a visit to the annual Agricultural Fair, to be held in October, that he has selected with immediate reference to their wants and wishes, the *largest* and *most varied* assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

that it has ever been his pleasure to exhibit.

He would, therefore, suggest the two important considerations of *convenience* and *economy*, while they can purchase from a WELL ESTABLISHED CLOTHING EMPORIUM IN RALEIGH, as good garments as can be made to order, at as *low prices* as can be sold elsewhere.

EDWARD L. HARDING,
Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.

September 15, 1854. 86—

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—KOH-I-NOOR AND PERFECTION. The subscriber is authorised to close out the above brands, at greatly reduced rates, which will be good news to many of his customers, who have been denied the pleasure of chewing said Tobacco, because of the high price.

The Koh-I-Noor is put up in very neat cases, containing one and a half pounds, and has been sold heretofore at $5 per pound.

The 'Perfection' is put up in neat cases containing 4 lbs. each, and sold at $2 per pound. I will sell the Koh-I-Noor, at $3 per case, and the Perfection at $4 per case, and all who want a supply of the best Tobacco ever manufactured would do well to call very soon at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

Dec. 22, 1854. 9—

Watches! Watches!!

A FINE LOT OF THE REAL CHURCH, ST., Joseph Johnson, Gold Hunting case, 19 Jewelled Watches—decidedly the best Watch made—just received.

ALSO

The latest style of Cameo and other Breast-pins, Ear Rings, &c., by express from New York, just to hand at the North Carolina Jewelry Store of

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, November 23, '54. 1—tf.

NEW BOOKS.—OUT DOORS AT IDLEWILD, by N. P. Willis.
Mile Stones in our Life Journey, by Sam'l. Osgood,
The Calculator's Constant Companion,
Manual for Practical Surveyors,
Illustrations of Genius, by Henry Giles,
Poems and Ballards, by Gerald Massey,
Heartsease, or the Brother's wife, by the author of the Heir of Redclyffe,
Amabel, a Family History, by Elizabeth Wormerly,
Woman and her Master, by J. Frederick Smith, author of Gus Howard, &c.
Fred Vernon, or the Victim of Avarice, a sequel to Woman and her Master,
Love in Idleness, a beautiful Story.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Dec. 21, 1854. 9—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.

JAMES M. POOL, Ticket Agent.

Raleigh, January 8, 1855. 15—

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Raleigh, the county and the country adjoining that he has fitted up in splendid style the house formerly occupied by the Insurance Company, on the west side of Fayetteville Street, and between Mr. S. H. Young's and Murray & O'Neal's Dry Good Stores, where he has opened a *rich and beautiful assortments of* NEW JEWELRY of all the modern styles, consisting of the ornamented and the useful, and to which he invites the attention of the Ladies.

He has also for the gentlemen a good lot of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which will be warranted to perform well, when delivered to the customer; also a few excellent double barrel guns brought on expressly for the hunters of Carolina, also a great variety of walking Canes. In fact at the New Jewelry Store, any and every thing usually kept in such establishments may be found at prices that cannot fail to please the customer.

Repairing executed at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.

October 15, 1854. 94—tf.

☞ Register, Post, Age, Metropolitan copy.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

At their New Store, No. 9, Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT THEIR FALL STOCK OF—FRENCH, GERMAN, SWISS, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH, AND INDIAN DRY GOODS, comprising one of the largest and most varied assortments everoffered in this city.

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, LINENS, &c., will be found in this Stock in great varieties. Their customers and the public generally are earnestly requested to call before purchasing elsewhere, as we will make it to their interest to examine our stock.

Call and see our stock of HATS and CAPS, as we have now in Store all the modern styles, namely, the *Eye Opener, Wide-Awake, Know-Nothing, Fast-a-Sleep, &c., &c.* Also a full stock of men's wear, Groceries and Crockery.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, Sept. 10, 1854. 84—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER WOULD RESPECTfully inform their friends and the public that one of their firm has just returned from New York and Philadelphia where they have made additional purchases of staple and fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, and Groceries. Having purchased our goods at reduced prices we are enabled to furnish our patrons at unprecedented cheap rates.

N. B.—A choice lot of Furs, Comforts, Umbrellas, Over-Shoes, &c., &c.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1854. 104—

NEW SHOES BY EXPRESS.—A VERY LARGE and late arrival of Shoes, from the Manufactory's in Philadelphia, embracing Walking Shoes, Slippers, Bootees, Gaiters. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

June 22, 1854. 63—

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL Medium Crown Moleskin Hats, called "the Young Man's Hat," something entirely new.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance, seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

A. R. BAINES, Sheriff.

Aug. 1—wtf.

WATSON & BOOTH,

Upholsterers and Paper Hangers,

FAYETTEVILLE ST., *Opposite the Post Office.*

HAVING ESTABLISHED THEMSELVES IN THE City of Raleigh, will keep constantly on hand a large and handsome assortment of goods in their line, consisting of *Gilt, Velvet, Satin, and Common papers,* and borders to match,—all of which they will put up in the neatest manner, both in town and country.

Window Curtains, Cornices, Shades, Curtain Bands, Tassels, Cords, Gimps, &c., Hair and Shuck Mattresses and Lounges, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, &c., all of which will be disposed of at the lowest prices.

WM. WATSON. JOSEPH BOOTH.

Dec. 15, 1854. 7—6mpd.

Spectacles Adjusted to Defective Sight upon Unerring Scientific Principles by E. Markens, Optician.

THE subscriber, so well known to the citizens of North Carolina by his frequent visits to Raleigh, as a skilful Optician, informs the public that for a short time only he can be found at Mr. Petersilias Music Store, where he will be happy to attend to all who should desire his services. He is able to aid almost all various defects of sight, as miopia, presbytia, presbytic amblyopia, Cataract, ect. His superior glasses and most beautiful assortment of Spectacles, and their accurate adaptation to the eye are so well known that they require no mentioning. Call soon, as his stay will be very short.

E. MARKENS, *Optician.*
At Petersilias Music Store.

Dec. 11, 1854. 5—

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SATurday morning last, a negro woman named ELLEN, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; and had on a purple homespun dress, and had with her a copperas-checked homespun dress. I fear she may obtain a free pass, and endeavor to escape to a free State. She is 22 years of age.

A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for her apprehension and delivery to me, twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the Haywood road, or for lodging her in any jail, so that I get her again.

OSBORNE BOWERS.

Wake Co. Nov. 9, 1854. 101—tf.

LETTER FROM MR. SMITH.

RALEIGH, Sept. 25, 1854.

To the Editor of the Standard:

SIR: As an old friend, I know you will be pleased to learn that I have just returned from New York and Philadelphia with an elegant and extensive assortment of *Rich and fashionable Fancy Dry Goods,* embracing every variety and style of French, English, and American fabrics, for the Fall and Winter trade of 1854, and of which I will thank you to inform your numerous readers, as I design to give them richer, better, and cheaper goods than they ever bought before. They consist of

Splendid plaid Silks,
Black Silks and Bombazines,
Super French and English Marinos,
Rich French Cashmeres,
Plaid Marinos and Alpaccas,
Cashmere and Plaid Shawls,
Kerseys, Blankets, and Kent. Jeans,
Cloths and Cassimeres of all kinds,
Super figured Delaines,
French and English Prints,
High colored Ginghams,
Cloth Talmas and Cloaks,
Silk Mantillas,
Irish Linens, all qualities,
Velvet Trimmings,
Berages, and Laces,
Stockings and Gloves,
Rich Velvet Bonnets, &c., &c.

Wishing you health and happiness, and great success in your business operations, I remain

Yours Truly,
B. B. SMITH.

September 25, 1854. 88—tf.

NEW STORE!

Fall and Winter Goods—1854.

McGEE & WILLIAMS ARE NOW RECEIVING and opening at the Store formerly occupied by W. C. Tucker, their Stock of new and desirable Goods, embracing—

AMERICAN,
ENGLISH,
FRENCH,
SCOTCH,
IRISH,
GERMAN,
SWISS, and
INDIA DRY GOODS.
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.

All of which having been bought upon the most favorable terms, they feel confident that purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine their stock before supplying themselves elsewhere.

THADDEUS McGEE,
ALFRED WILLIAMS.

Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1854. 86—

WE HAVE JUST OPENED MORE NEW GOODS which were made to order at our Manufacturing Establishment in New York. The richest invoice yet opened, Call and examine. E. L. HARDING.

CRAVATS, HOSIERY, Gloves, Umbrellas and Over Shoes, a full assortment.

Oct. 17 W H & R S TUCKER.

ROBINSONS' GAITERS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

MAGNIFICENT SILKS.

THE RICHEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT SILKS ever seen in the City of Raleigh, just in time for the State Fair.

By Adams & Co's Express, I have at hand this morning by far the Richest and most Magnificent Silks, Plaid, Striped and Bridal ever exhibited in the old North State.

The ladies will please call early or send their lords to supply them with the most *Splendid and Fashionable Paris Silks,* equal to any ever imported, from $20 to $40 per Dress.

B. B SMITH.

FASHIONABLE and very becoming *Head Dresses* also daily expected, together with superior Ladies *Talmas and Cloaks* with many other desirable articles for the season.

Raleigh, October 13, 1854. 93—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICAtion will be made to the General Assembly for an act to incorporate the "Yadkin Manufacturing Company."

January 4, 1855. 13—804.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.

By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum,* payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.

The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousand five hundred and eighty-two.

Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.

GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.

Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93—tf Register will please copy

LANDS! LANDS!! LANDS!!!—FOR THE IMMIGRANT, AND CAPITALISTS! Persons in search of homes, or investments in Texas, are respectfully invited to our office.

We have, for sale, more than two hundred thousand acres of land, in various parts of the State. Titles guarantied.

Land located, claims against the State or individuals collected and adjusted.

Office on Congress Avenue, City of Austin, Texas.

As we buy land on commission, strangers will find it to their interest to purchase through us.

RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.
Real Estate Brokers, Collecting and Land Agents.

October 16, 1854. 94—

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the last of June, my boy HINTON. Said boy is about 22 years old, 5 1-2 or 6 feet high, light complexion, has weak eyes—marks not recollected. I purchased said boy of J. C. Moore; he purchased him of Dempsey Soral, in this county. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any jail, so that I get him.

H. R. NELSON.

Roger's Store, N. C., Nov. 4, 1854. tf.—p5t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—TO ALL WHO SHALL SEE THESE PRESENTS, GREETING: *Whereas,* William H. Winder, William S. Mason, Charles B. Root, Jno. C. Winder, and James T. Brown have entered into Articles of Agreement under their hands and seals, acknowledged before the Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Wake County, on the 20th day of December 1854, now on file in the Office of the Secretary of State, and have applied to be incorporated under the name and corporate style of "The Heron Mining and Manufacturing Company" for the term of ninety years, to carry on the business of mining, and manufacturing in Wake County, with a capital of one million of dollars divided into one thousand shares of one thousand dollars each, and have paid the sum of one thousand dollars into the hands of the Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Wake County.

Now Therefore, In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, passed at the Session of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, entitled "An Act to encourage the Investment of Capital for Mining and Manufacturing purposes," We do by these presents declare the before-mentioned persons and their successors a Corporation according to the terms prescribe in said Articles of Agreement, under the name and corporate style of "The Heron Mining and Manufacturing Company" to carry on the business of mining and Manufacturing in Wake County, with a Capital of one million of dollars in one thousand shares of one thousand dollars each, for the term of ninety years from the date hereof; with all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities conferred by the before-recited Act of the General Assembly, and subject to all the limitations, liabilities and restrictions imposed by said Act.

In Witness Whereof, His Excellency, The Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, Speaker of the Senate and ex officio our Governor, Captain-general, and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed with his hand these presents, and caused the great Seal of the State of North-Carolina to be affixed thereto.

Done at our City of Raleigh, on the 26th day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, and in the seventy ninth year of our Independence.

WARREN WINSLOW.

By the Governor:
S. F. ADAMS, JR., *Private Secretary.*

JUST RECEIVED, AT F. MAHLER & CO.'S, (next door to W. L. Pomeroy.)

FOR THE LADIES.

Reticules at all prices,
Berlin and French Baskets of all styles,
Work-boxes, new Rococco style,
Pearl plate and other Desks,
Leather and painted Port-folios,
Card Cases of pearl, shell and paper mache,
Card Receivers, very fine of Terra Cotta,
Ink-stands of Terra Cotta, Alabaster, &c,
Jet Bracelets, Breastpins and Necklaces of all styles,
Perfumed French Bracelets, &c., &c.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN.

Cigars of all the leading Brands, comprising:

The Upman, Lamartine, Primra, Jockey Club, Constancia, Evidencia, &c. To persons buying by the quantity we allow cost price with 10 per cent. Commission.

Chewing Tobacco, well supplied with all brands. Persons buying by the quantity we charge Manufacturers' prices,

Smoking Tobacco, fine, mild, well flavored Brands.

Walking Canes of all styles.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

China Tea and Dinner setts, fine Knives and Forks, India Rubber Combs, Boy's Guns, Secretaries, Wheelbarrows, Carriages, Dominoes, Backgammon Boards, Chess men, Different games, Kid, Wax, China and India Rubber Dolls, Crying Babies, India Rubber and Tin Toys, &., &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Clocks in Mahogany and Iron cases, 36 hours and 8 day Clocks.

White, blue and canary glass Candlesticks, new style.

Paris, China Candlesticks, Razors and Pocket-Knives, of the most celebrated makers, Emmerson and Tilton's superior Razor Strops. All articles for the Toilet, Portmonaies Pocketbooks, Cigar cases, best Italian and English Guitar Strings, Flower vases, &c., &c.

FOR THE HUNTSMEN.

Game bags, Powder Flasks, Powder Horns, Shot Bags, Walker's and G. D. Caps, Shot, Dupont's Rifle Powder, Travelling Companions, Willow Flasks, &c., &c.

Price and quality warranted to give universal satisfaction. Come and see.

F. MAHLER & CO.

Nov. 9, 1854. 101—

PULLEN & BELVIN, DEALERS IN ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, COACH TRIMMINGS, CROCKERY AND WOOD WARE, CUTLERY, GUNS AND EDGE TOOLS, *Bolting Cloth, &c. &c.* R. SMITH'S CORNER, Raleigh, N. C.—Pocket and Table Knives, Drawing Knives, Adzes, Vices, Halter and Trace Chains, Hammers, Axes, Augurs, Anvils, Hinges, Screws, Chisels, Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Iron Ware, wrought cut and spike Nails, Wood Ware, Coach Trimmings, Bolting Cloths, Crockery Ware, and every style of House-keeping articles, and Farmer's and Mechanic's tools.

Raleigh, May 5, 1853. 49—tf.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,

Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.

Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

Black and Colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,

For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER, ANTONIO PIZZINI, *Foreign and Domestic Confectioner and Fruit Dealer,* formerly of Richmond, Virginia, has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent country, that he has opened (three doors below Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker)

A Splendid Confectionary and Fruit Establishment!

In his store will be found at all times all that is nice, sweet and agreeable to the taste. Believing that the citizens of the place desire the establishment of a house of this kind, he hopes, by attention to the trade, to merit a portion of its favors. ANTONIO PIZZINI.

N. B. He keeps constantly on hand—

Oranges, Lemons, per box,
Raisins, per whole, ½ and ¼ boxes,
Nuts of all kinds,
Figs and Prunes,
Preserves,
Cordials,
Cigars of all kinds,
French and German Fancy Goods.

STEAM CANDIES (fancy and plain) manufactured by myself, and warranted as good as any in the United States. The above articles can be had at wholesale and retail.

A. PIZZINI.

April 15, 1854. 44—

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND EMBROIDERIES.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

RIBBONS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS [Steeple Tops.] W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FOR RENT.

The House and lot near the residence of Mrs. Clarke, formerly occupied by E. Cantwell, Esq.

For terms, apply at this office.

Jan.14, 1855.

USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

Government of the United States.

	Salary.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, President,	$25,000
WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New-York, Secretary of State,	8,000
JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury,	8,000
JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, Secretary of War,	8,000
JAMES C. DOBBIN, of North-Carolina, Sec'y of Navy,	8,000
R. A. McCLELLAND, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior,	8,000
JAMES CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-Gen.,	8,000
CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General,	8,000

UNITED STATES SENATE.

THE following is believed to be a correct list of the United States Senate, after the 4th of March, 1855:

(Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italic—those marked *F. S.* are Free-Soilers or Abolitionists.)

	Term expires.
ALABAMA.	
Benj. Fitzpatrick,*	1855
Jere. Clemens,	1859
ARKANSAS.	
Solon Borland,	1855
William K. Sebastian,	1859
CONNECTICUT.	
Truman Smith,	1855
Isaac Toucey,	1857
CALIFORNIA.	
William M. Gwin,	1855
John B. Weller,	1857
DELAWARE.	
James A. Bayard,	1857
John M. Clayton,	1859
FLORIDA.	
Jackson Morton,	1855
Stephen A. Mallory,	1857
GEORGIA.	
William C. Dawson,	1855
Robert S. Toombs,	1859
INDIANA.	
John Pettit,	1855
Jesse D. Bright,	1857
ILLINOIS.	
James Shields,	1855
Stephen A. Douglas,	1859
IOWA.	
Augustus C. Dodge,	1855
George W. Jones,	1859
KENTUCKY.	
Archibald Dixon,	1855
J. B. Thompson,	1859
LOUISIANA.	
John Slidell,	1855
J. P. Benjamin,	1859
MAINE.	
Hannibal Hamlin,	1857
(Vacancy,)	1859
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Charles Sumner, F. S.,	1857
Edward Everett,	1859
MARYLAND.	
James A. Pearce,	1855
Thomas G. Pratt,	1857
MISSISSIPPI.	
Stephen Adams,	1857
(Vacancy,)	1859
MICHIGAN.	
Lewis Cass,	1855
Chas. E. Stuart,	1857
MISSOURI.	
David R. Atchison,	1855
Henry S. Geyer,	1857
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
Moses Norris, jr.,	1855
Chas. G. Atherton,	1859
NEW-YORK.	
Wm. H. Seward, (F. S.)	1855
Hamilton Fish,	1857
NEW-JERSEY.	
John D. Thompson,	1857
William Wright,	1859
NORTH-CAROLINA.	
George E. Badger,	1855
(Vacancy,)	1859
OHIO.	
Solo'n P. Chase, (*F. S.*)	1855
Benjamin F. Wade,	1857
PENNSYLVANIA.	
James Cooper,	1855
Richard Brodhead	1857
RHODE-ISLAND.	
Charles T. James,	1857
(Vacancy,)	1859
SOUTH-CAROLINA.	
A P. Butler,	1855
(A Democrat,)	1859
TENNESSEE.	
James C. Jones,	1859
(*A Whig,*)	1855
TEXAS.	
Thomas J. Rusk,	1857
Sam. Houston,	1859
VERMONT.	
S. S. Phelps,	1855
Solomon Foote, (F. S.,)	1857
VIRGINIA.	
James M. Mason,	1857
Robert M. T. Hunter,	1859
WISCONSIN.	
Isaac T. Walker,	1855
Henry Dodge,	1857

(* By appointment of Governor.)

American Almanac.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,

With their Salaries and Terms of Office; the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms. Those in Italic are Whigs.

States.	Governors.	Salaries.	Gov.'s Term.	Senators.	Term years.	Representatives.	Term years.
Maine,	John Hubbard,	$1,500	1	31	1	151	1
N. Hampshire,	Noah Martin,	1,000	1	12	1	286	1
Vermont,	J. S. Robinson,	750	1	30	1	230	1
Massachusetts,	G. S. Boutwell,	2,500	1	40	1	356	1
Rhode Island,	Philip Allen,	400	1	31	1	72	1
Connecticut,	T. H. Seymour,	1,100	1	21	1	215	1
New York,	Horatio Seymour,	4,000	2	32	2	128	1
New Jersey,	George F. Fort,	1,800*	3	20	3	60	1
Pennsylvania,	William Bigler,	3,000	3	33	3	100	1
Delaware,	Wm. H. Ross,	1,333⅓	4	9	4	21	1
Maryland,	Enoch L. Lowe,	3,600*	4	22	4	74	2
Virginia,	Joseph Johnson,	5,000	3	50	4	152	2
N. Carolina,	David S. Reid,	2,000†	2	50	2	120	2
S. Carolina,	John H. Means,	3,500	2	45	4	124	2
Georgia,	Howell Cobb,	3,000	2	47	1	130	2
Florida,	J. C. Broome,	1,500	4	19	4	40	1
Alabama,	H. W. Collier,	2,500	2	33	4	100	2
Mississippi,	Henry S. Foote,	3,000	2	32	4	92	2
Louisiana,	Joseph Walker,	6,000	4	32	4	97	2
Texas,	P. H. Bell,	2,000	2	21	4	66	2
Arkansas,	E. N. Conway,	1,800	4	25	4	75	2
Tennessee,	Andrew Johnson,	2,000	2	25	2	75	2
Kentucky,	L. W. Powell,	2,500	4	38	4	100	2
Ohio,	Reuben Wood,	1,800	2	35	2	100	2
Michigan,	R. McClelland,	1,500	2	32	2	66	2
Indiana,	Jos. A. Wright,	1,300	3	50	4	100	1
Illinois,	A. C. French,	1,500	4	25	4	75	2
Missouri,	Austin A. King,	2,000†	4	18	4	49	2
Iowa,	S. Hempstead,	1,000	4	30	4	59	2
Wisconsin,	*L. J. Farwell,*	1,250	2	18	2	54	[illegible]
California,	John Bigler,	10,000	2	16	2	36	1
Oregon Ter.,	Joseph Lane,	3,000‡	4	9	2	18	1
Minesota Ter.,	*A. Ramsey,*	2,500§	4	9	2	18	1
N. Mexico "	J. S. Calhoun,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1
Utah Ter.,	Brigham Young,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1

In all the States, except South Carolina, the Governor is voted for by the people; and if no one has a majority of all the votes, in the States in which such a majority is required, the Legislature elects to the office of Governor one of the candidates voted for by the people.

* And fees. † With the use of a furnished house.
‡ Including $1,500 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
§ Including $1,000 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Government of North-Carolina.

	Salary.
DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham, Governor, ... per annum, and the use of a furnished house.—Term expires Jan. 1, 1855.	$2,000
SAMUEL F. ADAMS, JR., of Rockingham, Secretary to the Governor, ... (exclusive of fees,)	300
WILLIAM HILL, of Wake county, Secretary of State, ... (exclusive of fees,)	800
DANIEL W. COURTS, of Rockingham, Treasurer, ...	1,500
WILLIAM J. CLARKE, of Wake, Comptroller, ...	1,000
STEPHEN BIRDSALL, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer	500

THE COUNCIL OF STATE is composed of the following gentlemen:—Kimbrough Jones, of Wake county; William K. Lane, of Wayne county; Whitmell Stallings, of Gates county; Archibald Henderson, of Rowan county; Wilson S. Hill, and R. S. French, of Robeson county.

THE BOARD OF LITERATURE of North-Carolina is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President *ex-officio*; Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort, and Alfred Jones and William W. Holden, of Wake county.

THE INTERNAL-IMPROVEMENT BOARD is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President *ex-officio*; Calvin Graves, of Caswell, and Thomas Bragg, of Northampton county.

GOVERNOR'S AIDS, with the rank of Colonel:—J. A. McLean, of Guilford; Thomas Ruffin, jr., of Rockingham, and Robert Strange, jr., of New-Hanover.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY commences its sessions, in Raleigh, on the Third Monday of November in every alternate year. The next election for members of the Senate, House of Commons, and Governor, will be held on the First Thursday in August, 1854.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

The following are the Counties composing the Fifty SENATORIAL DISTRICTS of North-Carolina:—

Districts.
1st.—Pasquotank and Perquimons,
2d.—Camden & Currituck,
3d.—Gates and Chowan,
4th.—Tyrrell and Hyde,
5th.—Northampton,
6th.—Hertford,
7th.—Bertie,
8th.—Martin & Washington
9th.—Halifax,
10th.—Edgecombe,
11th.—Pitt,
12th.—Beaufort,
13th.—Craven,
14th.—Carteret and Jones,
15th.—Greene and Lenoir,
16th.—New-Hanover,
17th.—Duplin,
18th.—Onslow,
19th.—Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus,
20th.—Cumberland,
21st.—Sampson,
22nd.—Wayne,
23rd.—Johnston,
24th.—Wake,
25th.—Nash,
26th.—Franklin,
27th.—Warren,
28th.—Granville,
29th.—Person,
30th.—Orange,

Districts.
31st.—Alamance and Randolph,
32nd.—Chatham,
33rd.—Moore and Montgomery,
34th.—Richmond and Robeson,
35th.—Anson and Union,
36th.—Guilford,
37th.—Caswell,
38th.—Rockingham,
39th.—Mecklenburg,
40th.—Stanly and Cabarrus,
41st.—Rowan and Davie,
42nd.—Davidson,
43rd.—Stokes and Forsyth,
44th.—Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin,
45th.—Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander,
46th.—Burke, McDowell and Caldwell,
47th.—Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba,
48th.—Rutherford & Cleaveland,
49th.—Buncombe, Henderson, Yancey and Madison,
50th.—Haywood, Macon, Cherokee and Jackson.

APPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following is the manner in which the MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMON (120,) are apportioned among the respective Counties:—

The Counties of Cumberland, Granville, Guilford, Chatham and Wake, } 3 each.

The Counties of Davidson, Edgecombe, Halifax, Iredell, New-Hanover, Orange, Randolph, Alamance, Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Caswell, Cleaveland, Craven, Duplin, Forsythe, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Pitt, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Warren, Wayne and Wilkes, } 2 each.

The Counties of Buncombe, Madison, Surry, Yadkin, Ashe, Bladen, Burke, Cabarrus, Catawba, Cherokee, Davie, Gaston, Gates, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Lincoln, Martin, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Person, Richmond, Stanly, Stokes, Union, Yancy, Alexander, Brunswick, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Columbus, Currituck, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, McDowell, Montgomery, Perquimons, Tyrrell, Washington, Watauga, Macon, Haywood, Jackson, Chowan and Franklin, } 1 each